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S.A.71.F.70.
RISM
3

Ad simplicem usum F. Philiberti.

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Wolff.

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MUSICA CHORALIS FRANCISCANA,

TRIPLICITER DIVISA,

IN

MEDULLAM CANTUS GREGORIANI,

SIVE EJUSDEM

PRINCIPIA GENERALIA;

IN

CANTORALE TONORUM COMMUNIUM;

IN PROVINCIA

FF. MIN. RECOLL.

COLONIENSI USITATORUM:

ET IN

PROCESSIONALE ROMANUM ET ORDINIS.

COLONIÆ AGRIPPINÆ,

ANNO M. DCC. XLVI.

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K. K. HOFBIBLIOTHEK
WIEN

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Admodum Reverendo in Chriſto
PATRI,

P. F. GERARDO SECHTEN,

SS. Theol. Lectori Emerito, Almæ Provinciæ Colonienſis Frat. Min. S. Franciſci Recollect. ſecundùm Miniſtro Provinciali optimè merito, cæteriſque Rev. ac Vener. Adm. Patribus Provinciæ Cuſtodi, ac Definitoribus, Patribus meis plurimùm colendis.

Admodùm Rever. ac Venerandi
PATRES.

Ea eſt ingeniorum ac geniorum varietas, ut indè natum ſit proverbium: *Quot capita, tot ſenten-*

tia. Adeò quidem, ut quàm optimè canat Poëta:

Me mea delectant, te tua, quemque ſua.

Tolerandum hoc eſſet, ſi non fieret cum vilipendio alienorum. Quidam enim ſui ſensûs tàm ſunt amatores, ut alienum nec audire dignentur. Undè nullus dubito, quin ſimilem fortunam hicce Libellus ſit experturus; contrà cujus Præambulam quandam deguſtationem quidam inſurrexerunt, eò quòd inibi terminos aliquos in antiquis Noſtris Cantûs principiis non conſuetos repererint. An ob ſimilem rationem diſſuadebunt Gram-

maticis

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maticis Philoſophiam? Antiqua Cantus Choralis Medulla terminos quosdam adducit, qui plerísque manſerunt ſub ænigmate. Illíne indignandum, qui ænigmata ſolvit, terminos terminis explicat? Qui multis quidem, ſed non ſimpliciter, novi, ex aliis Authoribus, de Cantu Chorali tractantibus, ad Noſtram Medullam ſunt translati; nec, niſi apprehenſione ſolâ difficiles.

Vobis igitur, Adm. Rev. ac Ven. Patres, Opuſculum hoc offero, Veſtro illud Patrocinio committo. Veſtrum eſt, & de Veſtra authoritate in lucem

prodit; ut cantus, quem antiquiſſima Ordinis Noſtri conſuetudo introduxit, & ipſa Provinciæ noſtræ ſtatuta conſervandum judicant, promptitudine aptiori valeat exerceri: Sub Veſtræ Protectionis umbraculo ſecurum latebit. Divinæ interim Protectioni Paternitates Veſtras commendans, & omnia proſpera exoptans; donec, poſt annos longævos, ad æternum Alleluja cantandum feliciter transferamini.

Dabam Coloniæ, in Conventu FF. Min. Recoll. ad Olivas, die 15 Nov. Anni M.DCC.XXVI.

Adm. Rever. ac Vener.

Paternitatum Veſtrarum

Humillimus Subditus

F. LEOPOLDUS WOLFF,

Facul-

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Facultas Superioris.

Cùm V. P. F. *Leopoldus Wolff*, Provinciæ Noſtræ Colonienſis FF. Min. S. Franciſci Recollect. Sacerdos, Libellum, ſub Titulo: MUSICES CHORALIS MEDULLA, aliàs editum, renovare, mendis expurgare, defectus ſupplere, & accuratiorem notam, melioremque characterem, pro novo typo, ſub Titulo: MUSICA CHORALIS FRANCISCANA, diſponere ſtuduerit. Eapropter hisce, ut ad uſum dictæ Provinciæ Noſtræ imprimatur, Licentiam concedo.

Dabam Coloniæ, in Conventu Frat. Min. Recoll. ad Olivas dicto, die 26 Auguſti, 1726.

F. GERARDUS SECHTEN,
Miniſter Provincialis, m. pp.

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PROLOGUS
AD
FRATRES.

SANCTA Romana Eccleſia cæleſtium civium, alternis vocibus: SANCTUS! SANCTUS! SANCTUS! &c. aliáſque Divinas laudes inceſſanter canentium, devota Æmulatrix ſollicitè ordinavit, ut ab Eccleſiaſticis perſonis, in ſortem Domini ſpecialiter vocatis, Divinæ Majeſtati noctu, diúque Laudes decantarentur, juxtà monitum Apoſtoli, Eph. 5. *In Pſalmis, Hymnis & Canticis ſpiritualibus.* Adeò quidem, ut aliqui etiam Summorum Pontificum manum propriam applicare

non

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non dubitârint, ad Cantum Eccleſiaſticum in bonum ordinem & concentum redigendum. Quos inter non infimum locum obtinet S. Gregorius Magnus, ut proptereà Cantus Choralis GREGORIANUS vocari conſueverit.

Porrò in Regulâ Noſtrâ præcipitur Fratribus Minoribus: *Ut faciant Officium Divinum ſecundùm Ordinem S. R. Eccleſiæ;* quod F. Joannes Parmenſis, Miniſter Generalis, Vir Sanctitatis eximiæ, etiam de Cantu intellexiſſe dignoſcitur, dum in Capitulo Generali, Metis celebrato, Anno 1249, in florenti ſcilicet Ordinis principio, graviter inhibuit, ne contrà Regulam Soni peregrini, & modi aliorum Ordinum, ab Officio Romano alieni, introducerentur. Dúmque B. Coleta, initio ſuæ Reformationis, anxia dubitaret:

Pſal-

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Pſallendúmne tono plano naturali, an artis notâ cantandum? Ac deſuper cum F. Henrico ſuo Confeſſario conferret: Ambo, voce de cælo lapsâ, didicerunt; gratam eſſe DEO modulationem Eccleſiaſticam.

Neque Cantus, quod oſores illius prætendunt, cauſa diſtractionum eſt, ſed potiùs occaſio, vanas mentis evagationes cohibendi. Sanè Sr. Maria de JEſu, Abbatiſſa de Agreda, frequenter rapiebatur in Ecſtaſin, dum Cantum Eccleſiaſticum, aut Cantilenam devotam audiret, *in Vita*, §. 9.

Undè Clemens VIII. (ſi Marchantio credimus) pro Recollectis aliquando ſanxit: Ut, dum ſuſciperent Conventus in civitatibus & oppidis; pro populi devotione, cum Notis, & aliis Ritibus Cæremonialis Romani, Officia

Divina

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Divina celebrarent. Cui ſe quoque Noſtræ Provinciæ Statutà conformant.

Habentes igitur, Chariſſimi Fratres! obligationem cantandi; ſedulò incumbatis neceſsè eſt, ut debitam ad hoc aptitudinem acquiratis, ne inconcinnè conſtrepentes, & Veſtram, & Audientium Devotionem interturbetis.

Præſento Vobis proindè Libellum hunc, in tres Partes diviſum; quarum PRIMA continet fundamenta Generalia Cantûs Gregoriani. SECUNDA Tonos, Modósque apud Nos ſpecialiter uſitatos, cantandi Pſalmos, Hymnos, & alia. TERTIA Proceſſionale: ea nimirùm, quæ in Proceſſionibus, tàm juxtà Miſſale aut Rituale Romanum, quàm ex Noſtra particulari conſuetudine ſervandis, cantari ſolent.

Hos

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Hoc tamen, Fratres Dilectiſſimi! Vos monitos velim: Ut non tantùm artificiosè, ſed etiam devotè cantare ſtudeatis, juxtà monitum Apoſtoli: *Pſallentes DEO in cordibus Veſtris;* nam

Si cor non orat, in vanum lingua laborat.

Valete!

MUSICES

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MUSICES CHORALIS FRANCISCANÆ

PARS I.

MEDULLA CANTUS GREGORIANI,

Seu ejusdem

Principia Generalia breviter concinnata.

Omnibus

Cantum Choralem

amantibus perquàm utilia & neceſſaria.

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Præmium.

Muſica eſt ars, docens modum aptè canendi, ſecundùm numerum, & veras regulas cum conſonantia. Eſtque duplex, ſecundùm duplicem differentiam cantûs: Nam alius eſt *Figuratus*, ſic dictus, quòd juxtà varia ſigna & figuras variam notarum quantitatem indicantes peragatur. Alius eſt *Firmus* ſeu planus, quòd planæ, æqualíque notarum quantitati ſemper firmus inhæreat; & de hoc nobis hîc ſermo.

Porrò ad eum perfectè addiſcendum, ſequentia fundamentalia rudimenta tenaci memoriæ ſunt imprimenda, quæ pro majori diſcentium facilitate in ſex Capita dividimus, prout oſtendit ſequens

ELEN-

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ELENCHUS.

CAPUT I.
De Clavibus.

CAPUT II.
De Vocibus.

CAPUT III.
De Cantu.

CAPUT IV.
De Mutatione Vocum.

§. 1. *De Mutatione Vocum in generali.*
§. 2. *De Intervallis.*
§. 3. *De Mutatione Intervallorum per B molle.*
§. 4. *De Mutatione Intervallorum per dieſin.*

CAPUT V.
De Tonis.

§. 1. *Quid & quotuplex ſit Tonus.*
§. 2. *De Cognitione Tonorum, imprimis Regularium.*
§. 3. *De Tonis Irregularibus.*

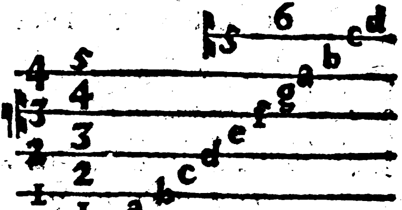
CAPUT VI.

§. 1. *De Arte intonandi.*
§. 2. *De Tonis Pſalmorum.*
§. 3. *De Clauſulis Pſalmorum* euouae.

CAPUT I,
De Clavibus.

CLavis eſt ſignum indicativum notæ ſeu vocis muſicalis. Dicitur *Clavis*, quia ſicut per clavem, omnia, quæ ſunt in arca, deteguntur; ità per hæc ſigna, ſeu Claves Muſicas manifeſtatur Cantus; & notarum vox, ſeu nomen, vis & natura aperiuntur.

Sunt autem claves numero ſeptem: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, quæ ſedes ſuas habent in choralis muſicæ ſyſtemate quatuor, & quandóque quinque linearum; & quinque vel ſex ſpatiorum, hoc modo:



linea
ſpatium

C, & F dicuntur *Claves ſignatæ*; eo quòd initio cujusque ſyſtematis ſaltem una ſignetur: C quidem hoc ſigno: F autem hoc, & à Clave ſignatà aſcendendo vel deſcendendo numerantur reliquæ, prout paulò ſuprà vides, & clariùs apparebit in Schemate fundamentali infrà ponendo.

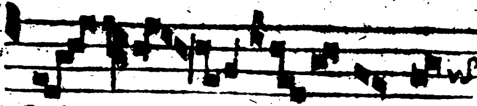
Invenitur etiam aliquando Clavis B ſignata, idque dupliciter, ſcilicet B rotundum, ſeu molle, quod leniter per *fa* exprimitur; & ♮ quadrum

ſeu

ſeu durum, quod duriter per *mi* exprimitur. Non habet tamen nomen Clavis ſignatæ, eo quod nunquàm ſola per ſe, ſed cum aliâ ſignetur, idque per accidens, de quo latiùs infrà.

Hic etiam nota, quòd in fine cujusque ſyſtematis, vel etiam in medio ejusdem, dum Clavis ſignata tranſponitur, ante hanc inveniatur, diligenter attendendus *Cuſtos* ſeu *Index*, ſic dictus, quia indicat notæ ſequentis locum; ſolet autem uno ex his tribus modis ſignari:

Exemplum:



In hoc exemplo vides indicem diverſimodè ſignatum; & in eodem potes capere praxin cognoſcendi Clavem cujuscúnque lineæ vel ſpatij: v. g. propone tibi quamcúnque notam, ad quàm à Clave ſignata aſcende vel deſcende in ordine Clavium, & invenies, qualem Clavem nota propoſita ſignet. Quibus autem vocibus Claves debeant exprimi, dabit ſequens

CAPUT II.

De Vocibus.

Vox eſt ſyllaba, quâ clavium tenor cantando exprimitur; Voces autem in ſeptem clavibus efformandæ ſunt ſex: *ut, re, mi, fa, ſol, la,* quæ autem ex his in ſingulis clavibus cantandæ ſint, docet ſequens brevis Tabella:

 in G

In	G	- - -		ſol, re, ut.
	F	- - -		fa, - ut.
	E	- - -		la, - mi.
	D	-	cantur -	la, ſol, re.
	C	- - -		ſol, fa, ut.
	B	- - -		fa, ♮, mi.
	A	- - -		la, mi, re.

Ex his ſingulariter obſervandæ ſunt hæ duæ *mi* & *fa*, præcipuè in B molli, vel ♮ duro, utpote quæ maximè cantum diſtinguunt. Et niſi curioſè advertantur, non modo tædioſam diſſonantiam creabunt, ſed & totum cantum turbabunt, juxtà tritum adagium: In *mi* & *fa* conſiſtit muſica. Prætereà cantans curioſè attendat claveis in quibus *fa*, vel *ut* cantatur, nimirùm

ut in { C, F, G } *fa* in { B, C, F } in his enim, quaſi quibusdam cardinibus, omnis cantus verſatur, ſive mollis, ſive durus, ſive naturalis.

CAPUT III.

De Cantu.

Cantus eſt ſex vocum muſicalium per ſuas lineas aut ſpatia, in ſeptem clavibus apta digeſtio, quæ per notas indicantur; notas autem per voces *ut re* &c. aptè exprimere, vocamus ſolmizare.

Cantus triplex eſt: Naturalis, durus & mollis. Naturalis eſt, qui *ut* in C habens ſex voces, pervadit uſque in *la*, ſine ullo accidenti B mollis aut duri, ſed habet *mi* in E, quod ei ſemper naturaliter

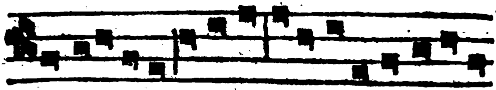
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aliter competit. Quare *ly* naturalis hîc non ſumitur, prout diſtinguitur ab artificiali.

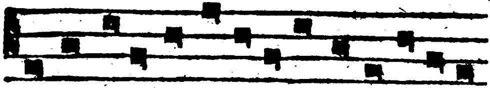
Cantus durus eſt, qui habet *ut* in G, & *mi* in B, ſine ſigno prænotato. Mollis autem eſt, qui habet *ut* in F, & *fa* in B rotundo prænotato. Quandoque cantus mollis hinc aut inde per ſignum ♮ quadri fit durus.

Exemplum Cantûs naturalis.



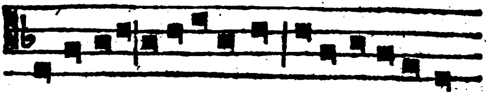
re mi fa re ut, fa ſol la, la fa ſol ut re mi fa re

Exemplum Cantûs duri.



ut mi ſol re fa la fa re ſol mi ut fa re ut

Exemplum Cantûs mollis.



ut mi fa ſol, fa ſol la fa ſol, ſol mi fa mi re ut.

Quandoquidem autem cantus intrà limites ſex vocum: *ut, re, mi, fa, ſol, la*, non ſemper ſe continet; ſed quandoque vel aſcendendo altiùs, vel deſcendendo profundiùs, evagari ſolet; neceſſe eſt, ut hoc fiat per mutationem vocum, de qua fit

CAPUT

CAPUT IV.

De Mutatione Vocum.

Cùm in hoc capite varia ſint proponenda, illud ad evitandum tædium, in aliquos Paragraphos dividitur.

§. 1.

De Mutatione Vocum in Generali.

Mutatio eſt vocis in aliam vocem in eâdem clave uniſona variatio.

Hæc ad ſolmizationem perquàm neceſſaria eſt, quàm ob paucitatem vocum; clavium verò pluralitatem, novimus eſſe repertam. Fit autem hæc mutatio, quando cantus ultrà vocem *la* aſcendit, vel infrà vocem *ut* deſcendit; pro quo obſerva ſequentes regulas:

1. Omnis mutatio aſcendendo fit per *re*, deſcendendo verò per *la*.

2. Propter unam notam aſcendentem ſuprà *la* non fit mutatio; ſed in illâ canitur *fa* molle, niſi ♮ durum eſſet ſignatum. De hâc tamen re plura infrà §. 3. hoc Cap.

3. Non deſcendimus à voce *fa* in vocem *mi*, neque à voce *mi* in vocem *fa* aſcendimus per quartam aut quintam: ſed à voce *fa* in *fa*, & à voce *mi* in *mi*. Capies forſan hanc regulam ex antiquo Cantorali huc tranſlatam, ex infrà dicendis de Quarta & Quinta.

4. In cantu duro tribus mutamus clavibus, ſcilicet A, E & D.

In A & D ſumimus *re* aſcendendo, in A & E ſumimus *la* deſcendendo,

In

In Cantu duro ſemper canimus:

		Aſcendendo.	Deſcendendo.
In	G	ut	ſol.
	F	fa	fa.
	E	mi	la.
	D	re	ſol.
	C	ut	fa.
	B	mi	mi.
	A	re	la.

5. In Cantu molli tribus ſimiliter mutamus clavibus, ſcilicet in D, G, & A, in D & G ſumimus *re* aſcendendo, in D & A ſumimus *la* deſcendendo.

In Cantu molli ſemper canimus:

		Aſcendendo.	Deſcendendo.
In	G	re	ſol.
	F	ut	fa.
	E	mi	mi.
	D	re	la.
	C	ut	ſol.
	B	fa	fa.
	A	mi	la.

Quarta & quinta regula cum ſuis Tabellis ex antiquo Cantorali tranſlata ſunt in gratiam tyronum.

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Schema fundamentale totius Cantûs.

PROPRIETATES CANTUS.

Cantus	p ♮ dur.	per nat.	p ♭ mol.	p ♮ dur.	per nat.	p ♭ mol.	p ♮ dur.
Supraacuta. ee							la
dd						la	ſol
cc						ſol	fa
bb						fa	mi
aa					la	mi	re
gg					ſol	re	ut
f					fa	ut	
Acuta. e				la	mi		
d			la	ſol	re		
c			ſol	fa	ut		3. 4.
b			fa	mi			
a		la	mi	re			1. 2.
g		ſol	re	ut			7. 8.
F		fa	ut				5. 6
Gravis. E	la	mi					3.4.
D	ſol	re					1. 2.
C	fa	ut					
♮	mi						
A	re						
G	ut						

Irregularium finales. | Regularium notæ.

Porrò

Porrò ex adjuncto Schemate fundamentali cantûs, hæc & plura alia uno intuitu poteris contemplari.

Imprimis veram ſcalam muſicam, in quâ ordo clavium (C & F, etiam more ſolito ſignatis) tertiò repetitur, diverſo quidem charactere; tum ad deſignandas tres cantûs proprietates, Gravem ſcilicet, Acutam & Supracutam: tum ut omnes, tam irregulares quàm regulares, tonos in Cantu Gregoriano uſitatos comprehenderet.

Deindè vides in eodem Schemate, quæ vox, vel voces in qualibet clave cantentur.

Vides etiam, quis ſit Cantus Naturalis, Durus & Mollis. Nam naturalis habet *mi* in E, idque naturaliter ſemper. Durus habet *mi* in ♮ quadro. Mollis autem *fa* in B rotundo.

Inſuper apparet in hoc Schemate, quæ vox in qualibet clave per mutationes ſit cantanda: illa nimirùm aſcendendo, quæ tibi ad dexteram eſt; quæ verò ad ſiniſtram, deſcendendo. Tandem per numeros deſignantur claves, in quibus ſit ſingulorum tonorum nota finalis.

His de Schemate fundamentali præmiſſis, pergimus ad Cap. IV.

§. 2.

De Intervallis.

Hæc in antiquo Cantorali breviter adducuntur. Cùm autem plurimum interſit, imò neceſſarium ad benè & artificiosè cantandum, illa intervalla benè intelligere; rem non inanem præſtare mihi videor, dum paulò ampliorem eorundem expli-

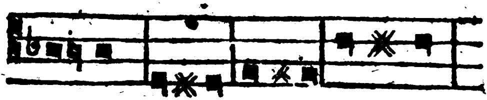
cationem propono. Nemo autem miretur, ſi audiat terminos, ante hac non auditos in hac materia, aut propterea eos rejiciat: ſicut enim, qui Philoſophiam vult diſcere, non debet contemnere terminos Dialecticos, ante hac ſibi inuſitatos & incognitos; ſed eorum explanationem avidè apprendere, ſi velit Philoſophus evadere; ſic à pari in noſtro caſu, qui vult evadere bonus cantor, debet etiam terminos artis benè intelligere. Neo dicas, eos pertinere ad Cantum figuratum; nam quoad naturalem expreſſionem ſeu ſonum notarum non eſt differentia inter cantum figuratum & firmum, ſed tantùm in quantitate.

Itaque Intervallum, ſeu ſaltus eſt conjunctio duarum vel plurium notarum aſcendentium vel deſcendentium; ſuntque octo tantùm. Nimirùm: Uniſona, Secunda, Tertia, Quarta, Quinta, Sexta, Septima, Octava; ſic dicta à numero notarum, quas in ſe comprehendunt. Si inveniatur ſaltus, major octavâ, eſt conjunctio octavæ cum alio ſaltu.

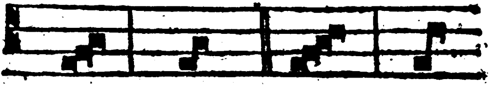
Uniſona eſt una, vel plures notæ in eâdem lineâ vel ſpatio; adeóque non eſt propriè ſaltus, vel intervallum, ſed principium intervallorum; ſicut unum non eſt numerus, ſed principium numerorum. Apud muſicos tamen ſæpè invenitur in uniſonâ, ſeu duabus in eadem linea vel ſpatio poſitis notis differentia unius ſemitoni, vocatúrque ſecunda minima, & fit in B per ♮ quadrum poſt rotundum; vel per dieſin in F, G, vel C, & licet hoc ſpectet ad Muſicos; pono tamen

men exemplum, ut ex hoc clarè appareat, quomodo, & quare unum Intervallum aliquando ſit majus, aliquando minus: v. gr. Tertia major, tertia minor. De quibus paulò infrà.

Exempla ſecundæ minimæ:



Intervallum ſeu ſaltus alius dicitur *Compoſitus*, qui gradatim per ſingulas notas aſcendit vel deſcendit: alius *Incompoſitus*, qui aſcendit, vel deſcendit de nota in notam, omiſsâ unâ vel pluribus intermediis: v. gr.



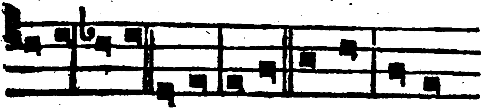
Compoſ. Incomp. Compoſ. Incomp.

Secunda habet duas notas vel aſcendendo vel deſcendendo, eſtque alia major, alia minor. Secundæ majores ſunt hæ: *ut re*, *re mi*, *fa ſol*, *ſol la*; vel deſcendendo: *la ſol*, &c. Secunda minor eſt *mi fa*, & *fa mi*, *fa* enim reſpectu *mi* eſt ſemitono minus, ut patet in exemplo uniſonæ ſuprà, & patebit cantanti in eâdem clavi B *fa* molle, & poſteà *mi*, quod erit altiùs; & in organo patet ad oculum. Sicque *mi fa* reſpectu unius ſecundæ majoris ſunt quaſi tres ejusdem quartæ, ſi ita dicere liceat.

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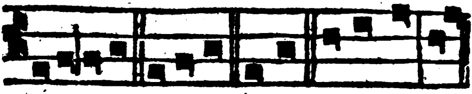
Exempla ſecundarum.

maj. min. maj. min. maj. min.



remi. mi fa. remi. mifa. ſol la. ut re. fa mi.

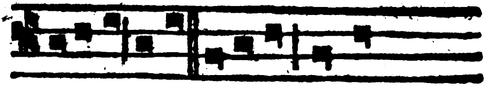
Tertia item alia eſt major, alia minor. Major eſt continuatio trium notarum, aſcendendo vel deſcendendo (quod de omni intervallo intellige) quæ in ſe comprehendit duas ſecundas majores, v. gr.



ut re re mi. ut re mi. ut mi. fa ſol la. fa la.

Tertia minor eſt continuatio trium notarum, in ſe comprehendens duas ſecundas, quarum una eſt minor; cúmque hæc eſſe poſſit inferior, vel ſuperior; ideò Tertia minor eſt duarum ſpecierum.

Prima Species. Secunda Species.

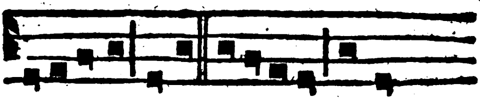


fa ſol. mi ſol. *mi fa* re fa.
mi fa *re mi*

Et nota, quod ad numerandas ſecundas intervallorum. Notæ intermediæ bis debeant numerari, prout hic conatus ſum demonſtrare.

Quar-

Quarta item major eſt continuatio quatuor notarum, tres ſecundas majores comprehendens, v. gr.

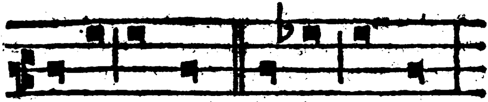


re mi, fami, mi la ſol fa mi fa.
ſol la
fa ſol

Sed quia quarta major eſt nimis dura, debet mutari in minorem: & hæc eſt ratio regulæ 3tiæ, Capitis IV. §. 1. pro qua tamen hoc notandum, quod aſcenſus & deſcenſus quoad Quartam debeat inverti, ita ut dicatur: Non aſcendimus ex *fa* in *mi* per quartam, nec ex *mi* deſcendimus in *fa*, ſed illud *mi* debet mutari in *fa*, ut fiat deſcenſus ex *fa* in *fa*, ſeu potius ex *fa* molli in *ut*, quæ eſt quarta minor mutata ex majori, de qua tamen infrà plura.

Exemplo.

malè. benè.

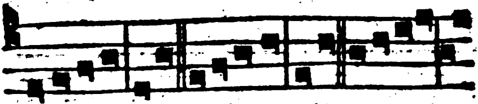


fa mi. mi fa. fa fa. fa fa.
vel ut.

Quarta minor eſt, quæ comprehendit in ſe duas ſecundas majores, & unam minorem: eſtque trium ſpecierum pro vario ſitu Secundæ Minoris *mi fa*.

2. Spe-

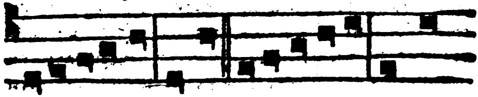
1. Species. 2. Species. 3. Species.



re *mi fa* ſol, re ſol. *mi fa* ſol la, mi la ut re *mi fa*.

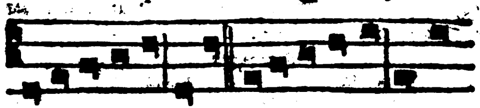
Quinta perfecta eſt continuatio quinque notarum, continens tres Secundas majores & unam minorem, habétque quatuor Species, pro vario ſitu Secundæ minoris.

Prima Species. Secunda Species.



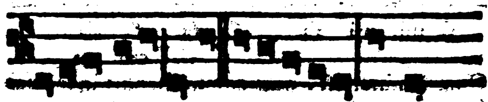
re *mi fa* ſol la, re la. *mi fa* ſol re mi, mi mi.

Tertia Species. Quarta Species.



fa ſol re *mi fa*, fa fa. ut re *mi fa* ſol, ut ſol.

Quinta imperfecta eſt, quæ comprehendit duas ſecundas majores, & duas minores, ut hic:



mi fa re *mi fa*, mi fa, *fa mi* ſol *fa mi*, fa mi.

Et hoc eſt illud *mi fa* & *fa mi*, per quintam, de quo loquitur regula tertia, C. IV. §. 1. quod non canta-

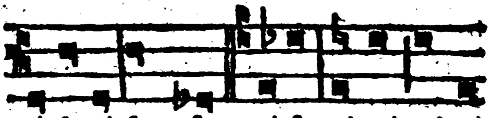
tur,

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tur, utpote, quia nimis duriter ſonat quinta imperfecta: porrò non poteſt mutari in quintam perfectam cantando *mi mi*, alias in F cantandum eſſet *mi*. Sed debet cantari *fa fa*, ita ut illud *mi* inferius, quod eſt in B, mutatur in molle *fa*, & habebis quintam perfectam.

Exemplo.

male. bene. male. bene. bene.



mi fa mi. fa fa. mi fa. mi mi. mi mi.

Sexta major eſt Quinta perfecta cum ſecunda majore. Sexta minor eſt quinta perfecta cum ſecundâ minore.

Septima major eſt quinta perfecta cum tertia majore. Septima minor eſt quinta perfecta cum tertia minore.

Quinta imperfecta, ſexta & ſeptima incompoſitæ vix, aut rarò inveniuntur in cantu Gregoriano: Compoſitæ tamen & ſemi compoſitæ reperiuntur.

Octava eſt conjunctio perfectiſſima octo notarum, continens in ſe Quintam perfectam, & Quartam minorem; ſeu quinque ſecundas majores, & duas minores, variè intermixtas: Et quia hæc intermixtio duodecim differentibus modis contingit, duodecim ſunt ſpecies octavarum, quæ totidem tonos Cantûs Gregoriani ſpecificant, & diſtinguunt (ſiquidem quilibet tonus comprehenditur intra unam octavam) octo prio-

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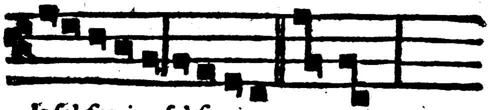
res quidem ſpecificant octo tonos regulares, reliquæ quatuor, tonos irregulares.

Prima, ſecunda, tertia & quarta Species pertinent ad ſecundum, quartum, ſextum, & octavum: Quinta, ſexta, ſeptima & octava Species, ad primum, tertium, quintum & ſeptimum tonos regulares. Demum nona & decima Species, ad ſecundum & quartum irregulares tonos; duæ ultimæ verò ad primum & tertium irregulares tonos pertinent.

De Tonis autem agetur infrà Cap. V.

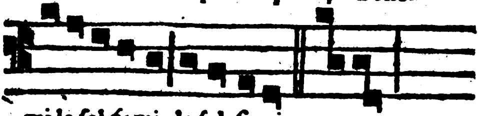
Exempla octavarum pro tonis regularibus.

Prima Species pro 2. Tono.



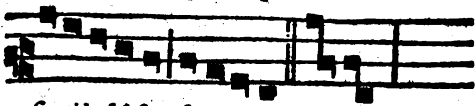
la ſol *fa mi* re, ſol *fa mi* re.

Secunda Species pro 4. Tono.



mi la ſol *fa mi*. la ſol *fa mi*.

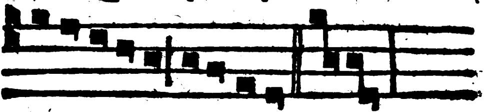
Tertia Species pro 6. Tono.



fa mi la ſol fa, *fa mi* re ut.

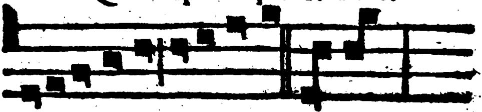
Quarta

Quarta Species pro 8. Tono.



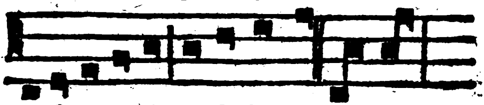
ſol *fa mi* re ut, ſol *fa mi* re.

Quinta Species pro 1. Tono.



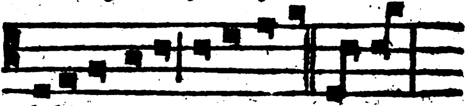
re *mi fa* ſol la, re *mi fa* ſol.

Sexta Species pro 3. Tono.



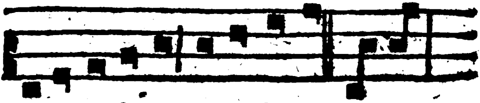
mi fa ſol re mi, *mi fa* ſol la.

Septima Species pro 5. Tono.



fa ſol re *mi fa*, ut re *mi fa*.

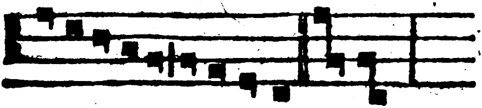
Octava Species pro 7. Tono.



ut re *mi fa* ſol; re *mi fa* ſol.

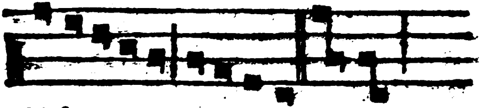
Exempla octavarum pro Tonis quatuor irregularibus.

Nona Species pro 2. Tono irreg.



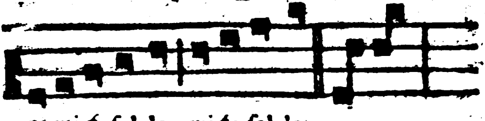
la ſol *fa mi* re , la ſol *fa mi*.

Decima Species pro 4. Tono irreg.



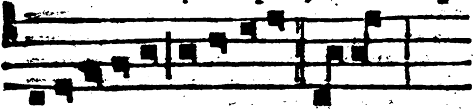
ſol *fa mi* re ut , *fa mi* re ut.

Undecima Species pro 1. Tono irreg.



re *mi fa* ſol la , *mi fa* ſol la.

Duodecima Species pro 3. Tono irreg.



ut re *mi fa* ſol, ut re *mi fa*.

In his exemplis octavarum duplicavi notam illam, quæ tam pro quartâ, quàm pro quinta comparari debet, ut hæ in iſtis octavis apparerent.

Porrò, qui præmiſſas octavarum Species benè conſiderat, facilè obſervabit, quòd ſecundæ minores *mi fa* in ſingulis ſpeciebus differentem locum habeant, unde & differentiam Tonorum inter ſe demonſtrant.

§. 3.

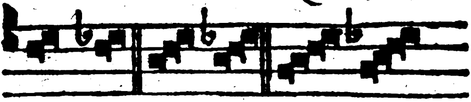
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§. 3.

De mutatione intervallorum per B molle.

Regula 2. Cap. IV. §. 1. quâ dicitur, quòd unà nota ſupra *la* ſit exprimenda per *fa* in B molli, non aliud vult, quàm quod quandoque intervalla, quæ dicuntur majora, debeant mutari in minora per B molle, prout in ſequentibus exemplis:

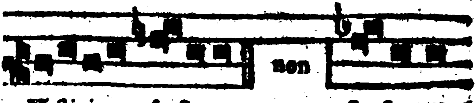
Secunda, Tertia, Quarta,



maj, min. maj, min. maj, min.

Hæc mutatio frequenter fit in Tonis primo & ſecundo, & quaſi communiter in quinto ac ſexto, ob hanc præcipuè rationem, ut evitetur quarta major, quæ realiter, aut virtualiter adſit, ſive ſine pauſâ præceſſerit aut ſequatur: Secundæ enim & Tertiæ majores ſine prædictâ cauſâ mutari non debent in minores, prout Guido Aretinus, muſices artificialis magiſter principalis, de cantu firmo, ſeu Gregoriano expreſsè docet. Quod benè nota pro 7mo & 8vo Tonis, v. gr. in Kyrie ſemid. maj. & min.

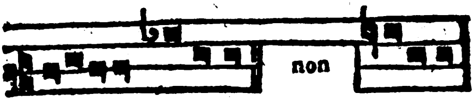
Imò nec Quarta major in 3tio & 4to Tonis mutari debet in minorem, ne dictorum Tonorum Quinta perfecta vitietur. Exemplum habetur in tertia Antiph. ad laud. de S. Clara.



Veſtigi a ſe ctatur. Se cta tur.

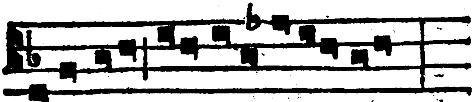
Si

Si tamen Quarta major eſſet incompoſita, mutari debet in minorem, v. gr.



Notandum inſuper eſt, unam notam ſupra *la*, non debere vocari falſum, ſeu fictum *fa*, quando cantandum eſt per B molle: non enim clavi B affingitur *fa*; ſed eſt ei naturaliter proprium, ſicut *mi*; quamvis non ita primò.

Si tamen in quinto Tono, in quo canitur *fa* in B, Cantus aſcenderet in Quartam E, unâ ſcilicet notâ ſupra *la*; tunc quidem ibi cantandum eſt *fa* falſum ſeu fictum, appoſito vel ſaltem ſub intellecto B molli, quod hoc caſu Clavi E affingitur, ad evitandam Quartam majorem, v. gr.



§. 4.

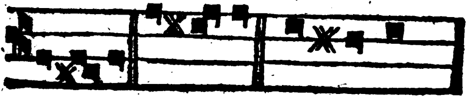
De mutatione intervallorum per Dieſin X.

Dieſis eſt, quando *fa* vel *ut* duriùs, aut loco illorum *mi* cantandum eſt: quod ſolet contingere dum cantus deſcendit in C, F, vel G, & ſine pauſa iterùm aſcendit in D, G, vel A: maximè ſi ibidem pauſetur. Et licet in Cantu Gregoriano non ſoleat Dieſis hoc X ſigno prænotari; uſus tamen ejus

fre-

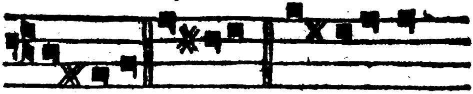
frequens eſt. Cùm enim in prædictis C, F, G, canatur *fa* vel *ut* æquivalens, vox illa mutatur in *mi*, ſeu canitur quaſi eſſet *mi*, quod eſt ſemitono altius ipſo *fa*; ſicque mutando Secundam, Tertiam, vel Quartam majores, inferius per dieſin, ut inferior nota altius canatur, detrahit ſemitonum ab intervallo mutato, facitque illud minus, v. g. ex Secunda majore, minorem. Illud *fa* autem per Dieſin mutatum in *mi*, ſolet à quibuſdam exprimi per vocem *ſi*, ut videbitur paulò infrà in exemplo Quartæ majoris mutatæ.

Exempla Secundæ minoris per dieſin ex noſtro Cantor.



li be ra. poſ ci mus. ter mi num.

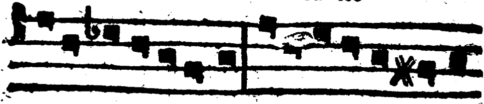
Exempla Tertiæ minoris.



ter minum. terminum. tor poſ ci mus.

Quarta major in 7 vel 8 tono, maximè quando occurrit circa finem, mutari debet infrà per dieſin: non ſupra per B molle, v. gr.

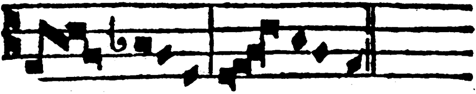
Non ſic: ſed ſic



fa la fa la ſol fa ſol. fa re mi la ſol fa ſol
re ut ſi ut

Verum.

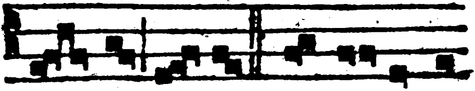
Veruntamen ſi pauſa fieret in F, mutatio debet fieri ſuprà per B molle, v. gr.



fa la fa.

Si quarta major divideretur per pauſam, vel quædam ex duabus notis intermediis duplicaretur, neutro modo mutatur.

Exemplum primi. *Exemplum ſecundi.*



mi fa mi fa.

CAPUT V.

De Tonis.

§. 1.

Quid & quotuplex ſit Tonus.

Per Tonum hic non intelligimus ſonum aliquem: Neque loquimur de motu vocis in proximam, quæ eſt Secunda, v. g. *ut re*, & à quibusdam vocatur Tonus. Sed hic de Tono, qui eſt apta diſpoſitio notarum intra unam determinatam ex ſupradictis octavis ſpecificativis. Et quia duodecim obſervavimus octavas differentes, totidem etiam Toni reperiuntur. Primi octo vocantur Regulares, quia in Cantu Gregoriano, penè omnis cantilena ad eos regulariter pertinet. Reliqui quatuor vocantur Irregulares, quia in Cantu Gregoriano eorum uſus eſt rarus, & tantùm hinc inde in Miſſas reperitur.

§. 2.

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§. 2.

De Cognitione Tonorum, imprimis Regularium.

Quotidiana docet experientia, plurimùm intereſſe Cantori, ut ſciat cujuslibet cantilenæ Tonum, nam pro cujusque differenti exigentia intonari debet, ne aut nimis baſsè, aut nimis altè incipiat, & inconcinnè proſequatur, dum non ſecundum artem & regulas, ſed fortuitò intonat. Diverſi autem ſunt modi, hos Tonos cognoſcendi:

Primus modus eſt ex Cantorali antiquo, obſervare ultimam notam Antiphonæ, & primam Euouae (ſic vocamus Clauſulas Pſalmorum poſt quamlibet Antiphonam poni ſolitas, ſuntque Vocales verborum: sEcVlOrVm AmEn) juxtà ſequentes Verſiculos:

Pri: re la. Se: re fa. Ter: mi fa. Quart: quoque mi là.

Quint: fa fa. Sext: fa la. Sept: ut ſol. Oct: tenet ut fa.

Hoc eſt: Primus Tonus cognoſcitur ex ultimâ notâ Antiphonæ, quæ eſt *re*: & primâ notâ euouae, quæ eſt *la*. Secundus ex *re* & *fa*. Tertius ex *mi*, & *fa* per Sextam. Et ſic de cæteris.

Cum autem hic modus tantùm ſerviat ad cognoſcendos Tonos Antiphonarum, non autem aliarum Cantilenarum, ut ſunt Introitus, Alleluja, Offertoria, &c. pono ſequentem modum univerſalem.

Cujuscunque cantilenæ Tonus cognoſcitur ex ultimâ notâ, & octavâ, intra quam currit ipſa cantilena.

Primus & Secundus Tonus habent finalem notam

 tam

tam in D *re*. Tertius & Quartus in E *mi*. Quintus & Sextus in F *fa*. Septimus & Octavus in G *ut*, prout in Schemate fundamentali notatum eſt.

Ex his Primus, Tertius, Quintus & Septimus vocantur authentici, id eſt, augentes, vel audentes in aſcendendo: habentque per contextum ſuam quintam & quartam, ſeu totam octavam ſupra finalem notam.

Secundus verò, Quartus, Sextus & Octavus vocantur Plagales, vel potiùs placales, quod deſcendendo placabilius & modeſtius ſonent: habentque per contextum Quintam ſuprà finalem, Quarta verò infrà finalem deprimitur.

Itaque pro praxi: ſit v. g. Alleluja, cujus finalis nota ſit in D *re*; jam juxtà dicta ſcis eſſe primi vel ſecundi Toni. Exinde obſerva, an per contextum aſcendat in octavam d *ſol*, & erit primi Toni. Si autem tantùm aſcendat in Quintam a *la*, & deſcendat in Quartam A *re*, erit ſecundi Toni, habetque finalem in medio ſuæ Octavæ.

Et ſic à proportione procede cum reliquis.

Reperies Cantilenas, quæ nec aſcendunt in Octavam, nec deſcendunt in Quartam; hæ ſunt Toni mixti imperfecti; & reducuntur ad eum, de quo plus participant.

Econtra reperiuntur cantilenæ, quæ ſupra finalem aſcendunt in Octavam, & deſcendunt in Quartam infra, prout eſt *Salve Regina*: & dicuntur Toni mixti perfecti, ex Authentico ſcilicet & Placali.

Tertius & Quartus frequenter ſunt mixti, ſed rarò perfectè. Primus aliquando aſcendit in Quintum. Aliàs vix ſolent miſceri, niſi ejuſdem finalis.

Notas

Notas principales cujuslibet Toni repræſentant ſequentes Tabellæ:

Schema Tonorum Regularium.

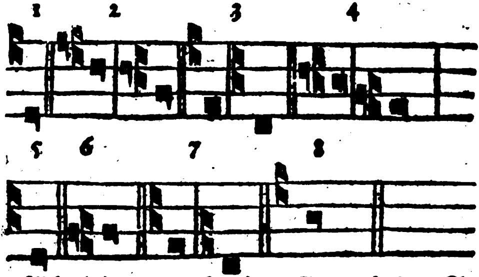


Ponuntur in hoc Schemate ſeptem lineæ, ut ſine mutatione Clavium comprehendere poſſit Octo Tonos regulares, juxtà Schema fundamentale. Vel, ſi magis placet, habeto Schema ſequens quatuor linearum, in quo ponuntur Octo Toni regulares, præfixâ cuilibet Clave ſignatâ propriâ.



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Poſſet etiam Tonus cognoſci ex Clave ſignatâ, & ultimâ notâ (ſaltem ſi Cantilena non ſit Toni mixti perfecti) ſi Scriptores ſemper ponerent Clavem ſignatam propriam, initio ſaltem Syſtematis: ſed quia ad hoc Scriptores ſæpè non attendunt; ideò hæc regula fallax eſt. Ne tamen ignoretur clavis ſignata cuilibet tono propria, pono ſequentem Tabellam:



Vides igitur, quod primus Tonus habeat Clavem ſignatam C in ſupremâ lineâ, notam finalem in D *re*. Secundus F in ſuprema, vel ſecunda linea, notam finalem in D *re*. Tertius C in ſuprema, vel ſecunda linea, notam finalem in E *mi*. Quartus F in ſecunda vel tertia linea, notam finalem in C *mi*. Quintus C in ſecunda linea, notam finalem in F. Sextus F in tertia linea, notam finalem ibid. Septimus C in ſecunda vel tertia linea, notam finalem in g *ut*. Octavus C in ſuprema linea, notam finalem in G *ut*.

§. 3.

De Tonis Irregularibus.

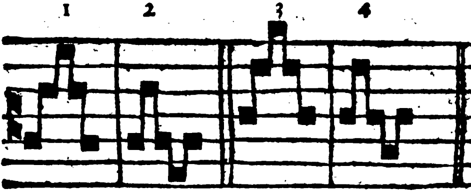
Dicuntur irregulares, quia regulariter eorum

non

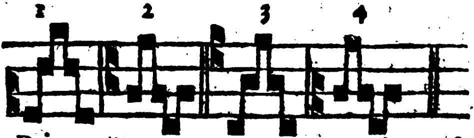
non eſt uſus in cantu chorali, niſi raro, nimirum in aliquibus gradualibus, &c. in Miſſa. De illis nota hæc pauca.

Primus & Secundus deſinunt in A. Tertius & Quartus in C, ſuntque Primus & Tertius authentici: Secundus & Quartus Plagales. In Choralibus Tertius non habet clavem ſignatam C in infima linea, quæ eſt ejus propria ſedes, juxtà Schema fundamentale, & locus notæ finalis: ſed ipſum C finale eſt in infimo ſpatio, & clavis ſignata in ejus octavâ, ſcilicet in ſuprema linea.

Qui intelligit Tonos Regulares, reliqua de Tonis irregularibus facile intelliget: Horum notæ principales repræſentantur in tabellis ſequentibus



Alio modo cum 4. Lineis.



De omnibus denique tonis notandum eſt, quod contingat non rarò, eos habere vel infra, vel ſuprà aliquam notam extra ſuam octavam: quæ utrum vocanda ſit plusquam perfectio, exceſſus, aut mixtio cum alio Tono, diſputent muſici.

CAPUT VI.

De arte intonandi.

§. 1.

UT quælibet cantilena benè, id eſt, nec nimis altè, nec nimis baſsè intonetur, non fortuitò, ſed ſecundum certas regulas id fieri debet.

1. Videndum, cujus Toni ſit cantilena intonanda Deinde formabis ſubmiſsè apud te vocem, quâ velles mediocriter altè intonare Pſalmum ejusdem Toni (tantam autem in te praxin ſuppono) & ex prima nota, in qua currit Pſalmus, ſeu ejusdem clauſulæ, quam euouae vocamus, (quam itidem ſcire debes memoriter) ſalta aſcendendo vel deſcendendo in primam notam cantilenæ, & habebis vocem ſeu ſonum competentem, v. g. debes intonare Alleluja primi Toni, quod incipit in F *fa*. Igitur da tibi vocem quaſi velles Pſalmum primi Toni intonare, cujus e u o u a e prima nota, in qua currit Pſalmus eſt A *la*, ex hac igitur ſalta in F *fa*, & habebis intentum. Sic procede in omnibus Tonis.

2. Si cantilena ſit toni mixti perfecti, v. g. primi & ſecundi; debes tibi dare vocem authentici, id eſt, primi; nam ex hoc facilius deſcenditur in Plagalem, quàm ex Plagali in Authenticum aſcendatur.

3. Si cantilenam toni irregularis debeas intonare, pro primo & ſecundo irregulari dabis tibi vocem toni primi & ſecundi regularis: pro tertio & quarto autem irregulari, vocem capias quinti & ſexti regularis.

4. Ut

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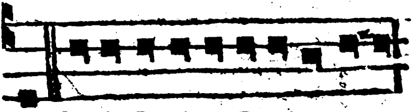
4. Ut autem hæc praxis benè procedat, debes exactè de memoriâ ſcire, qualem cujuslibet toni clauſula, ſeu euouae, habeat primam notam, ſicut & intonare Pſalmos per omnes Tonos. De his ſit

§. 2.

De Tonis Pſalmorum.

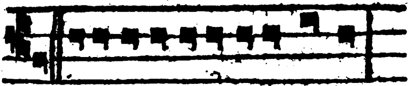
Modus intonandi Pſalmos apud nos eſt ſequens:

1 re la



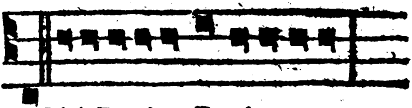
Di xit Dominus Domino meo.

2 re fa



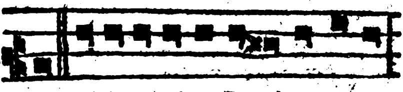
Dixit Dominus Domino me o.

3 mi fa



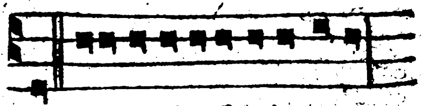
Dixit Dominus Domino meo.

4 mi la



Dixit Dominus Domino me o.

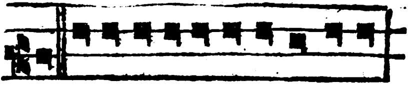
5 fa fa



Dixit Dominus Domino me o.

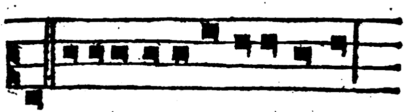
6

fa la



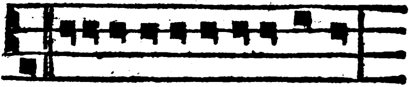
7

ut ſol



8

ut fa



Singulis intonationibus præmiſi notam finalem Antiphonæ, ut cantor ex illa in primam intonationis ſaltet, & non altiùs: dummodo in Tono competenti fuerit cantata Antiphona. Idem obſervandum, quando poſt Antiphonam cantandus Verſus.

Primus & Sextus eodem quidem modo intonantur, ſed clauſulis non conveniunt. Sic Secundus & Octavus eiſdem vocibus intonantur, ſed non in eadem Clavi, nam Secundus intonatur per *fa* in F. Octavus autem per *fa* in E: inſuper habent differentes clauſulas, ut ſtatim videbitur.

§. 3.

De euouae *ſeu Clauſulis Pſalmorum.*

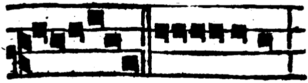
Quid per has clauſulas intelligamus, jam ſuprà c. V. §. 2. dictum eſt. Hoc inſuper ſciendum, quòd quilibet Tonus habeat certam vel certas clau-

clauſulas ſibi appropriatas, ita, ut confundi inter ſe non debeant, prout in ſubjecto Schemate patebit, in quo ponuntur ſingulorum Tonorum clauſulæ apud nos uſitatæ:

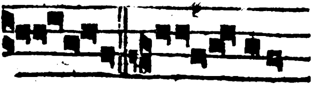
SCHEMA CLAUSULARUM.

Pro 1 Tono.

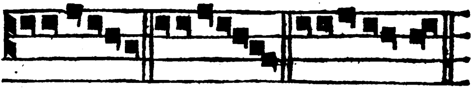


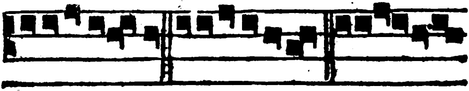


Pro 5 & 6 Toni ſequentes duæ tantùm.
Et nota differentiam hujus à primo.

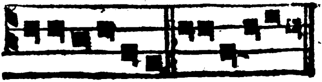


Pro 7 Tono.





Pro 8 Tono.



Notandum vero, ut notæ, quæ in clauſulis pro una ſyllaba ligantur, non dividantur, & aliter ligentur; quia hoc modo clauſulæ confunderentur inter ſe, vel vitioſæ redderentur.

Ex præmiſſis etiam patet differentia inter clauſulas primi & ſexti Toni, ſicut & ſecundi ac octavi; quod notandum pro Cant. *Nunc dimittis*, in Vig.

Paſchæ;

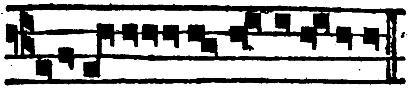
Paſchæ; tunc enim cantari debet in 8 Tono propter Antiph. *Veſpere*, 8 Toni. Per octavam verò Paſchæ canitur cum clauſulâ 2 Toni, propter quatuor *Alleluja*, quæ dictum Canticum immediatè præcedunt in 2 Tono.

Et ne illa, quæ conjungi ſolent, ab invicem ſeparentur, Intonationes Canticorum hîc ſubjicio, licet ad fundamenta generalia Cantûs non pertineant.



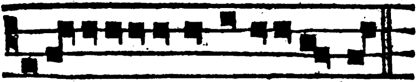
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2 Toni.



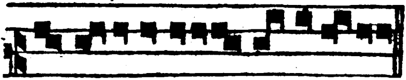
Benedi ctus Dominus Deus Iſ ra ël.

3 Toni.



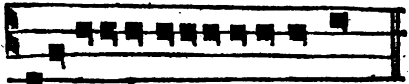
Benedictus Dominus Deus Iſra - ël.

4 Toni.



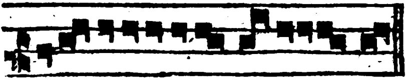
Be ne di ctus Dominus Deus Iſ ra ël.

5 Toni.



Be nedictus Dominus Deus Iſra ël.

6 Toni.



Be ne dictus Dominus Deus Iſ ra ël.

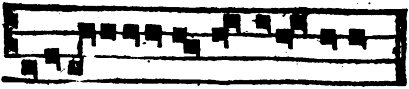
7 Toni.



Be ne dictus Dñs De us Iſ ra ël.

8 Toni.

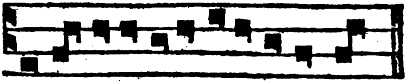
8 Toni



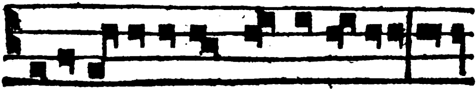
Be ne di ctus Dominus Deus Iſ ra el.

In matutinis majoris Hebdomadæ canitur Benedictus in Tono Pſalmorum.

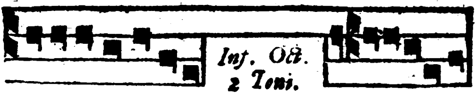
Per annum.



Nunc dimittis ſervum tuum Domi ne,
Qui a vi de runt o cu li me i,
In Vig. Paſchæ. Quod pa ra ſti,



Nunc dimit tis ſervum tu um Do mine, Sdm
Qui a vi de runt oculi mei,
Quod paraſti,



Verb. tu um in pace. tuum in pace.

Hæc igitur fundamenta Cantûs Gregoriani, quemadmodum ad eundem perfectè addiſcendum ſufficiunt; ſic omnino ſunt neceſſaria, ita, ut ea negligens hoc ipſo convincatur, nolle ſe cantum perfectè diſcere. Eo itaque amore illa ſuſcipias, amice Lector! quo tradita ſunt, ut fructum capias deſideratum.

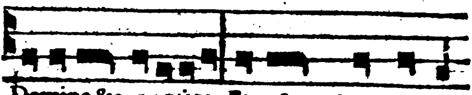
PARS II.
CANTORALE,

In quo
Traduntur Toni communes eorum, quæ in Horis Canonicis, Miſſis, ad Menſam, &c. cantanda veniunt.

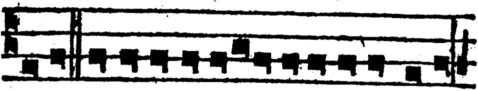
Juxta Uſum Provinciæ Colonienſis
FFrm. Min. Recollect.

CAPUT I.
De pertinentibus ad Horas Canonicas.

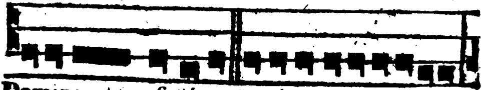
§. I.
Modus incipiendi Horas, & Pertinentia ad Matutinum.



Domine &c. aperies, Et os &c. lau dem

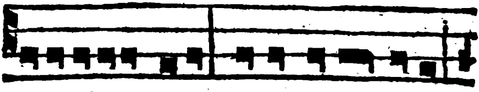


tu am. Deus in ad ju torium meum inten de:

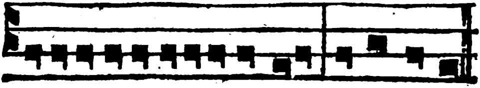


Domine ad &c, feſtina, Glori a Patri & Fi li o.

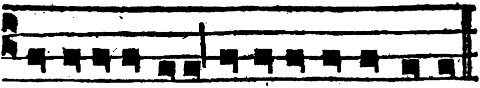
&



& Spiri tu i ſancto ; Sicut erat &c. ſemper

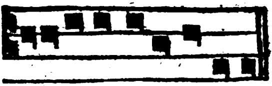


& in ſæ cu la ſæcu lorum Amen Al le lu ja.



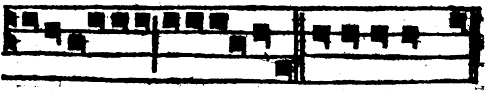
Laus ti bi Domine. Rex æ ter næ glo ri æ.

Abſolutiones & Benedictiones cantantur in Tono lectionis menſalis, ſicut & lectiones, etiam Breves, antè quas canitur:



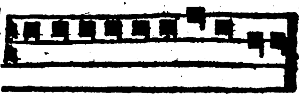
Jube Domne be ne dicere.

Poſt lectiones Breves, & Matutini canitur ſequens clauſula:



Tu autẽ D ñ e miſerere nobis. De o gra ti as.

Quando Tu autem *omittitur, lectiones clauduntur ſic:*



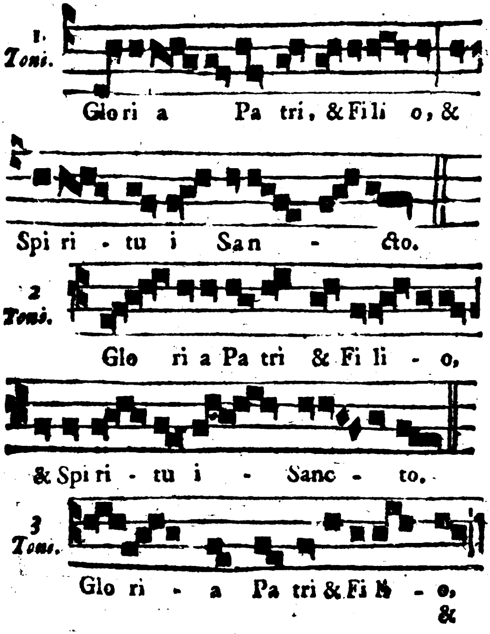
per illum bonus exerceatur.

Hec

Hoc etiam clauduntur modo Pſalmi in Feriis majoribus Hebdomadæ ſanctæ:

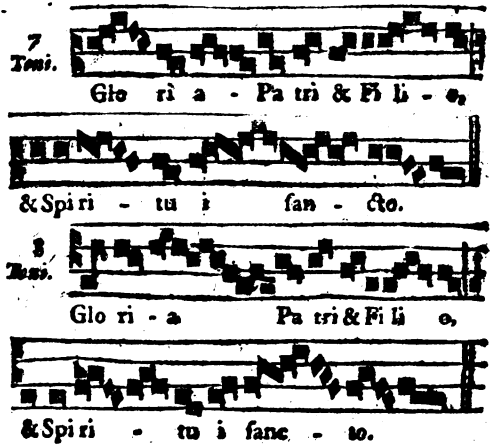
Gloria Patri, &c.

Poſt Reſponſoria.




& Spi ri - tu i - ſanc - to.
4 Toni.
Glo ri a - - - Pa tri & Fi li-
o, & Spi ri - tu i - ſan cto.
5 Toni.
Glo ri a - - Pa tri & Fi li-
o, & Spi ri - tu i ſanc - to.
6 Toni.
Glo ri a - - - Pa - tri & Fi-
li - o, & Spiri tu i ſanc to.

7 Toni.



De Tonis Dominus vobiſcum *& Collectarum, vide cap. 2. pag. 78. & ſequentibus, de pertinentibus ad Miſſas.*

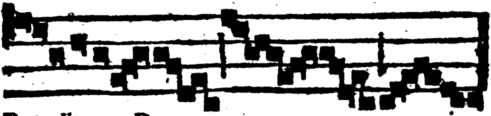
§. 2.

§. 2.

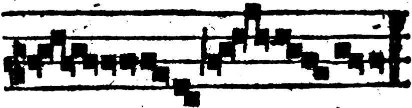
Pertinentia ad Veſp. & Compl.

Toni ad Benedicamus in Veſp. & Laud.

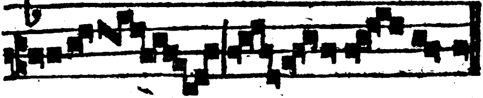
Duplex majus.



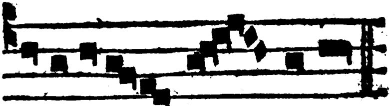
dupl. minus.



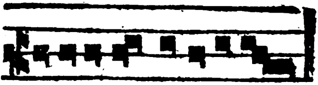
Dominicale & Semidupl.



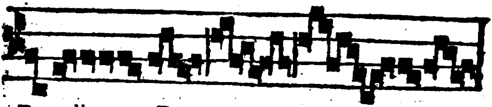
Simplex.



Feriale.

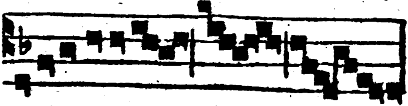
Feriale  *de B. V. Maria.*

Be ne di ca mus Domi no,
De o gra ti as.



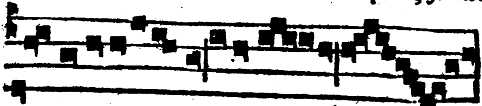
Benedicamus Do - - - mi no,
De o gra - - - ti as.

Ordinis.



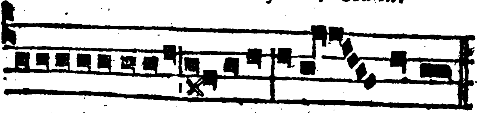
Be ne dicamus Do - - mino,
De - o gra - - ti as.

In triduo majori Paſchatis, & Sabb. Septuageſimæ.



Benedicamus Domino, Al le lu ja, al le lu ja.
De o gra ti as.

Infra Octavam Paſchæ, Semid.

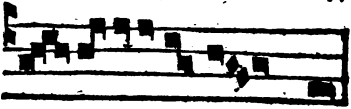


Benedicamus Dño, Alleluja, Alle - - lu ja.
Deo gratias.

Temp.

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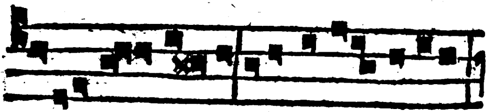
Temp. Paſch & Dom. Lat.



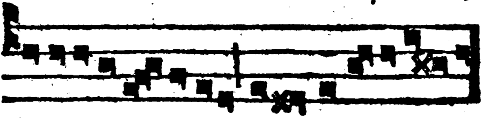
Be ne di camus Domi no,
De o gra - ti - as.

Toni ſuper Hymnum Te Lucis, *applicandi hymnis parvarum horarum.*

In Adventu.

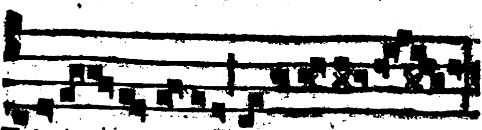


Te lucis ante terminũ rerum creator poſcimus,



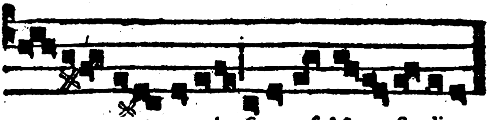
Ut pro tua cle men tia ſis præſul & cuſtodia.

A Nativit. Domini, uſque ad Epiph. & Feſto Omn. SS. ac per Octav.



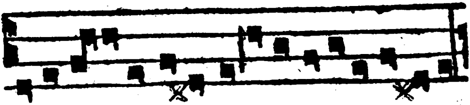
Te lucis an te terminũ rerum creator poſcimus,

ut

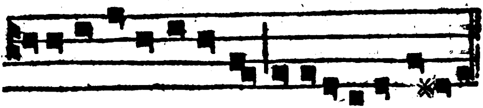


ut pro tu a clementia ſis præſul & cu ſto di a.

In Epiph. Domini & per Octav.

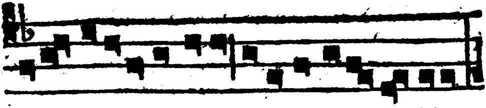


Te lucis ante terminum rerũ creator poſcimus,

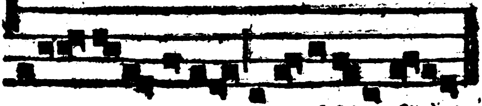


ut pro tu a clemen ti a ſis præſul & cuſtodia.

A Sabb. Dom. 1. Quad. ad Dom. Paſſ.

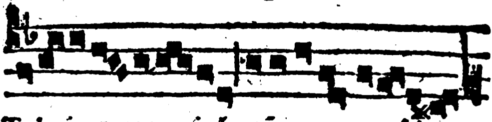


Te lu cis ante terminũ rerum crea tor poſcimus,

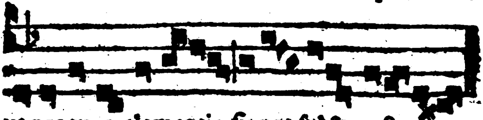


ut pro tu a clementi a ſis præſul & cu ſtodi a.

Tempore Paſſionis.

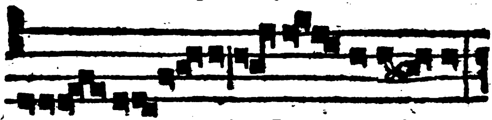


Te lucis an te terminũ rerũ cre a tor poſcimus,

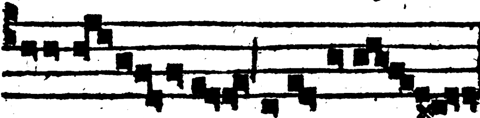


ut pro tu a clementia ſis præſul & cuſto di a.

Tempore Paſchali.

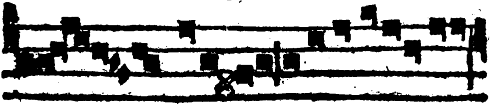


Te lu cis ante terminũ rerũ crea tor poſ cimus,



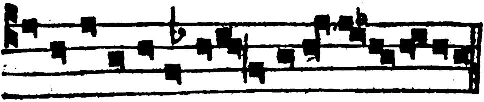
ut pro tu a clementi a ſis præſul & cuſtodi a.

Ab Aſcenſ. ad Pentec.

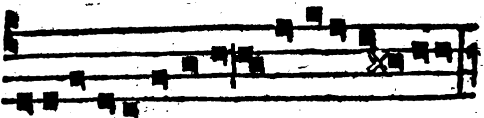


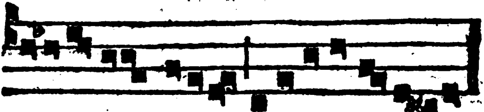
Te lu cis an te terminũ rerũ creator poſcimus,

ut

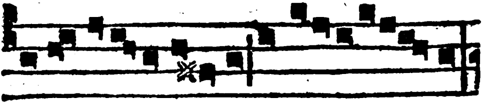


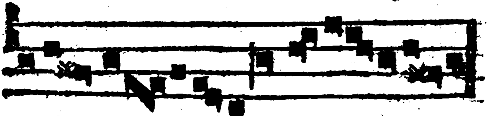
In Dom. Pentecoſt. & per Octav.





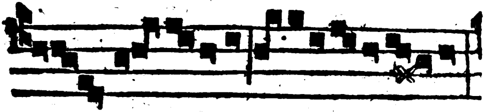
In Feſto Ven. Sacramenti & per Oct.

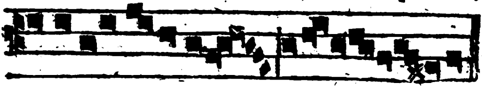




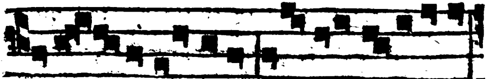
In

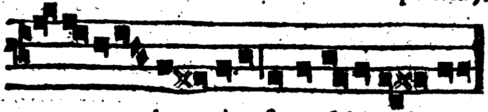
In Feſtis B. Virg. & per Oct. eorum.



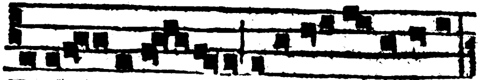


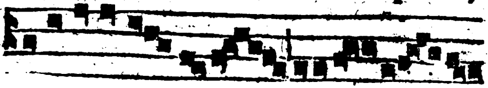
In Feſtis Ordinis, & per Oct. eorum.





Tonus communis per annum.



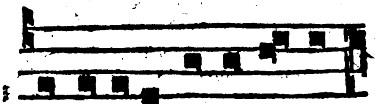


Capitula omnia, Orationes & Benedicamus *parvarum horarum, & Completorii cantantur in tono feriali collectarum:* Orationes *verò Laudum & Veſp.* *in tono ſolemni, ut habentur c. 2. de Miſſa.* Benedicamus *juxta qualitatem Feſti, ut ſuprà.*

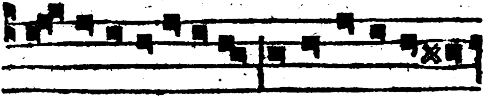
§. 3.

De iis, quæ cantantur in Expoſitione Ven. Sacram.

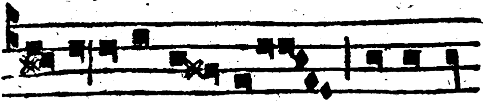
Per Annum.



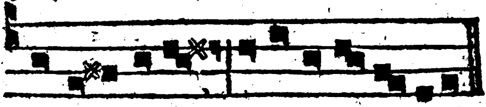
In Expoſit. Tantum ergo Sa cra men tum.
In Impoſit. Gen ni to ri Ge ni to que,



Ve ne remur cernu i, Et an ti quũ do cu-
Laus & ju bi la ti o, Salus ho nor virtus



mentum, No vo ce dat ri tu i, Præſtet
quo que, Sit & be ne dictio, Pro ce-

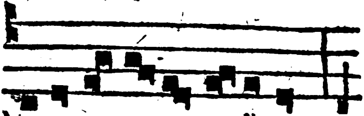


fi des ſupplementũ, Senſuum de fe ctu i.
den ti ab u tro que, Compar ſit lauda ti o.

In

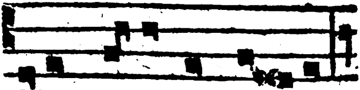
In quibuſdam Feſtis particularibus cantantur Verſus ſequentes:

à Nat. D. uſque ad Epiph.



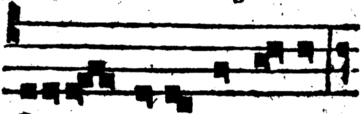
In Expoſit. Memento re rum condi tor.
In Impoſit. JE SU ti bi ſit glo ri a.

In Epiph. & per Oct.



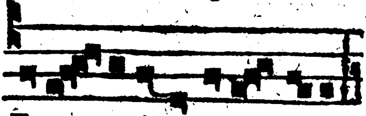
In Expoſit. I bant Ma gi, quam vi derant.
In Impoſit. JE SU Ti bi ſit glo ri a.

à Paſch. ad Aſcenſ.



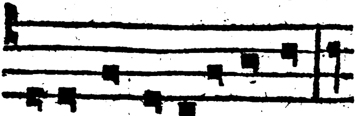
In Expoſit. O vera cæ li vi ctima!
In Impoſit. DEO Pa tri ſit glo ri a.

Ab Aſcenſ. ad Pent.



In Expoſit. Te co gat i n dul gen ti a.
In Impoſit. Tu dux ad aſtra & ſe mi ta.

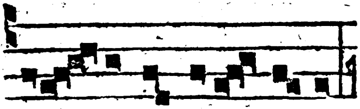
Per Oct. Pent.



In Expoſit. Te nunc DEUS pi iſ ſi me.
In Impoſit. DEO Pa tri ſit glo ri a.

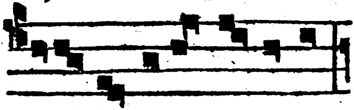
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De SS. Nomine JEſu.



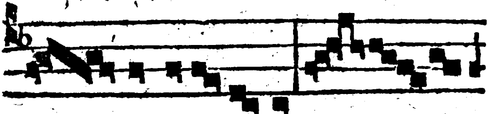
In Expoſit. JE SU ſpes pœ ni ten ti bus.
In Impoſit. Sis JE SU noſtrũ gau di um.

In Feſtis B. Virg.

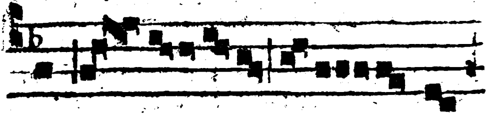


In Expoſit. Memen to re rum con di tor.
In Impoſit. JE SU Ti bi ſit glo ri a.

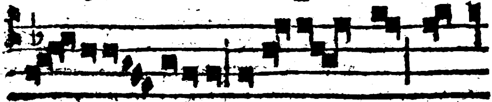
Quando Venerabile reportatur ex Eccleſia intrà Chorum, ut imponatur Tabernaculo, ſemper canitur ſequens Antiph.



O quam ſu a vis eſt Do mi-



ne Spi - ri tus tu us. Qui ut dulcedinem

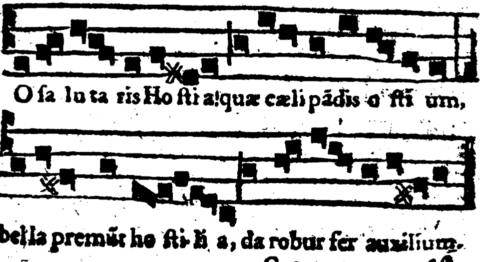


tuam in fi lios demon ſtra res, pa-
ne

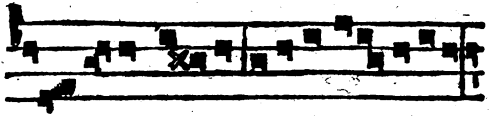


Quando Venerabile exponitur ad initium Proceſſionum, ſemper cantatur: O ſacrum Convivium! *ut habetur in Proceſſionali, pag.* 118.

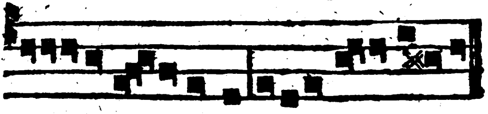
Ad Expoſitionem Ciborii ſemper canitur ſequens Verſus:



Aſt in Adventu canitur.



En agnꝰ ad nos mit titur, Laxare gratis debitum.

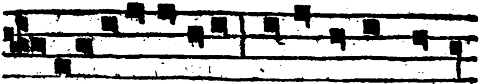


Omnes ſimul cũ lacrymis Precemur indulgentiã.

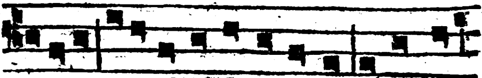
§. 4.

Toni aliquorum Hymnorum rariùs occurrentium.

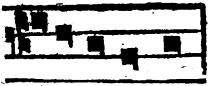
In Adventu.



Crea tor alme ſi derum, Æ ter na lux cre-



dentium, JEſu redẽptor omni um, In ten de

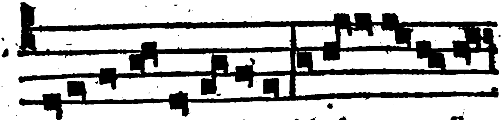


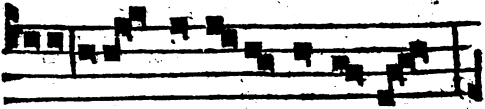
vo tis ſupplicum.

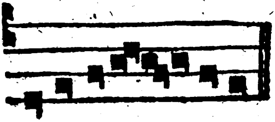
In

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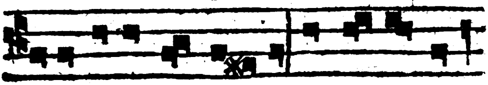
In nocte Nativit. Christi.

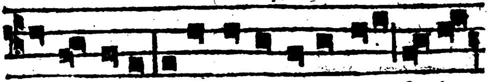


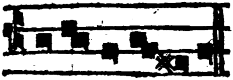




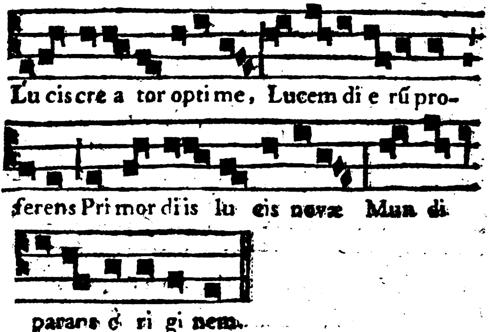
In Quadrageſima.



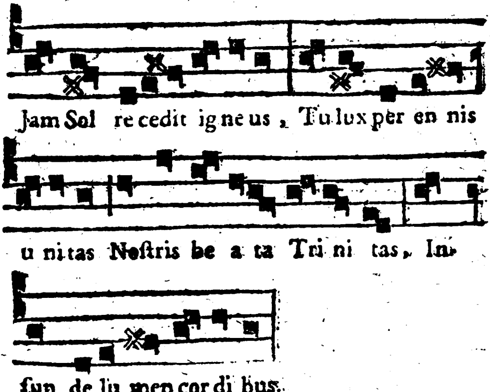




Dominicis per annum.



Feſto SS. Trinitatis.



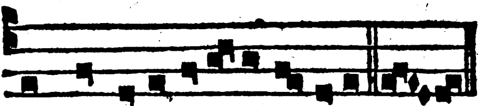
In Hymnis ſequentibus, ubi duplex eſt Verſus ſub uno ſyſtemate, inveniuntur quædam notæ per

cur-

curvam aliquam virgulam conjunctæ, ad indicandum, quòd in uno verſo pertineant ad unam ſyllabam, in altero verò dividi debeant ob duas ſyllabas, quæ in metro per eliſionem fiunt una.

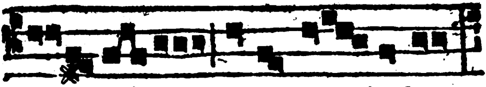
In Cathedra S. Petri.



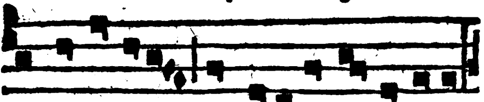


ne mundi ju di cabis ſæ culum.
tur om ne Trini tas per ſæ culum. A men.

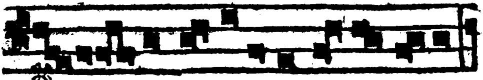
In Converſione S. Pauli.



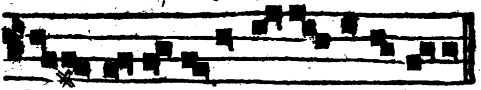
E gre gi e doctor Paule mo res in ſtrue,
Sit Tri ni ta ti ſem pi ter na glo ri a,



Et no ſtratecum pe ctora in cælum trahe,
Honor, po te ſtas at que Ju bi la ti o,



Ve la ta dum me ri di em cer nat ſi des,
In u ni ta te quæ gubernat om ni a,

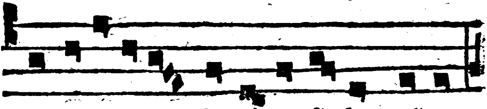


Et So lis in ſtar ſo la regnet cha ri tas.
Per u ni ver ſa æ ter ni ta tis ſæ cu la.

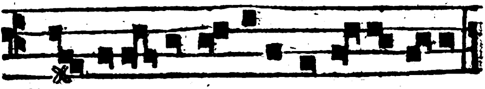
In

In Feſto SS. Petri & Pauli ad Veſp.

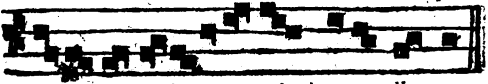




Es conſecrata glo ri o ſo ſan gui ne;
Honor, po teſtas at que ju bi - la - ti - o,

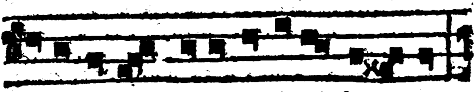


Ho rum cru o re purpu ra ta cæ te ras
In u - ni - ta te, quas gubernat om ni a

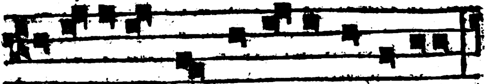


Excel lis Orbis u na pul chri tu di nes.
Per u ni ver ſa ſæcu lo rum ſæ cu la.

In Feſto S. Petri ad Vincula.

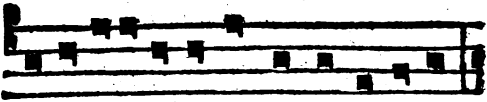


Miris mo dis repen te li ber fer re a,
Pa tri pe ren ne ſit per ævum glo ri a,

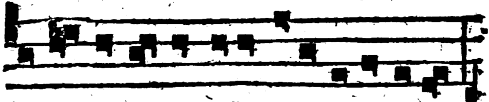


Chri ſto ju ben te, vin cla Pe trus ex u it.
Ti bi quæ lau des con ci na mus in cly tas.

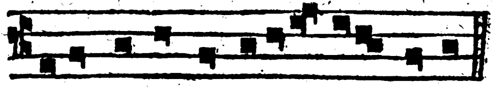
O vi-



O vi lis il le pa ſtor & re ctor gregis
Æ ter ne na te, ſit ſu - per ne Spi ri tus

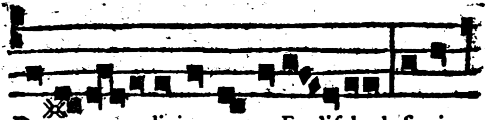


Vi tæ re clu dit paſcu a & fontes ſacros,
Ho nor ti bi de cuſque ſancta ju gi ter,

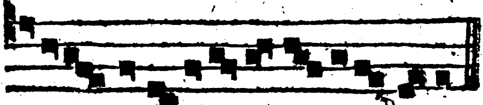


O veſ que ſer vat cre di tas, ar cet lu pos.
Lau de tur om ne Trini tas per ſæ cu lum.

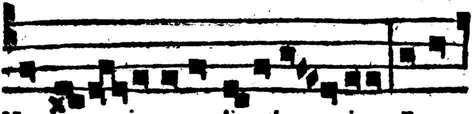
De S. Eliſabeth, Portug. Reg.



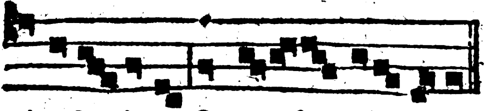
Do ma re cordis im pe tus, E - liſabeth fortis
En ful gi dis recep ta cæ li ſedi bus, fide-



inopſque De o ſer vi re reg no præ tu lit,
ſe æ que domus di ta ta ſanc tis gau di is.

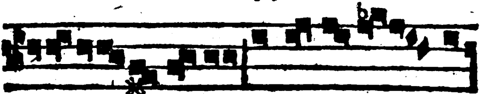


Nunc regnat inter cæ li tes be a ti or, Et pre-
Pa tri po teſtas, fi li oque glo ri a, per pe-

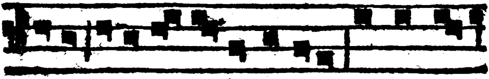


mit a ſtra docens, Quæ vera ſint reg ni bona.
tuumque de cus Ti - bi ſit al me Spi ri tus.

De Comm. Apoſtolorum.



Exultet Orbis gau di is, Cæ lum re ſultet lau-



-dibus A po ſto lo rum gloriam, Tel lus &



a ſtra con cinunt.

Vos ſæculorum Judices,
Et vera mundi Lumina,
Votis precamur cordium;
Audite voces ſupplicum.

Qui

Qui templa cæli clauditis,
Seraſque verbo ſolvitis,
Nos à reatu noxios
Solvi jubete, quæſumus.
Præcepta, quorum protinus
Languor, ſalúſque ſentiunt;
Sanate mentes languidas:
Augete nos virtutibus:
Ut, cum redibit arbiter
In fine Chriſtus ſæculi;
Nos ſempiterni gaudii
Concedat eſſe compotes.
Patri, ſimulque Filio,
Tibique, ſancte Spiritus,
Sicut fuit, ſit jugiter
Sæclum per omne gloria. Amen.

Tonus Quadrageſimalis de comm. Confeſſorum.



Plures Hymnos reperies in Proceſſionali.

Suffra-

Suffragia communia.

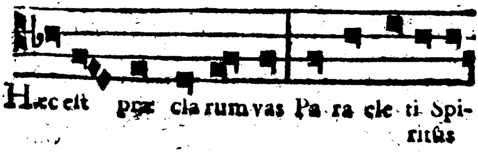



ſanctam cõmemo ra ti o nem.
Pe trus a poſto lus & Paulus do ctor gen-
ti um, Ip ſi nos docu e runt le gem tu-
am Dñ e. Sal v e ſanc te Pa ter, pa-
tri æ lux, for ma Mi no rũ, vir tu tis
ſpe cu lum, recti vi a, re gu la mo rum,
caſ-



§. 5.

Aliæ Antiphonæ & Reſponſoria, quandoque cantari ſolita.





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mus, di - centes: Scta, Scta, San-
cta Ma ri a cle mens & pi a, Do mi-
na no ſtra; nos à pe ſte & ſubi ta-
ne a morte, & ab om - ni tri - bu la ti o-
ne Sctis tu is pre ci bus li be ra tos,
fac con ſor tes cæ - le ſtis glo - - -
riæ.



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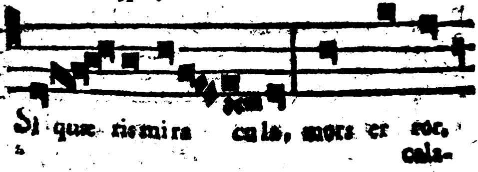

Pec - ca - tis no ſtris in dig na ti o nem
tu am meru i mus Do mi ne, ut mor ti fe-
ræ peſti li ta - tis ter ri ti con ta gi o,
ju ſte contremiſ camus: ſed in ter ceſ ſi-
o ne be a tæ ſemper Vir gi nis Ma ri æ,
ſanctorúmq; tuo rum Franciſ - ci, Se-
baſtiani,


ba ſti a ni, An to ni i, Chri ſto pho ri,
atque Rochi pla ca tus ma la, quibus affli-
gi mur, cle men ter a ver te. * Ex-
au di nos, & mi ſe re re po pu lo tu o.
O a do ran de pſalmator, Exau.
O pi iſ ſi me Redéptor. Ex au.


O mi ſe ri cors & mi ſe ra tor &
ju - - ſte Do mi ne De us no ſter!
To ta pulchra es Ma ri a! Tota pulchra
es Ma ri a! Et ma cu la o ri gi na lis non
eſt in te, Et ma cu la o ri gi na lis non eſt
in te. Tu glo ri a Je ru ſa lem, Tu læ ti ti-



℟. *Reſponſorium de S. Antonio.*



cala-


ca la mitas, dæ mon, le pra fu gi unt, æ-
gri ſur gunt ſa ni. *Ce dunt ma re vin cu-
la, mem bra reſque per di tas pe tunt &
ac ci piunt juve nes & ca ni. ℣. Per e unt
pe ri cu la, ceſſat & ne ceſſi tas narrent hi
qui ſen tiunt, di cant Pa du a ni, Ce dunt.



Reſponſ. de S. Petro de Alcantara.



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CAPUT II.

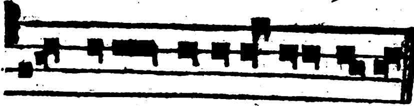
De pertinentibus ad Miſſam.

§. I.

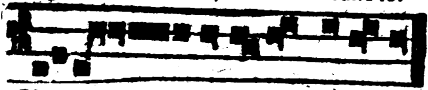
Gloria Patri, *ad Introitum Miſſæ*, Gloria in Excelſis, & Ite Miſſa.

Digitized by Google

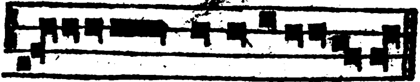
1 *Toni.*



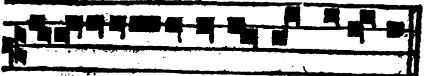
2 *Toni.*



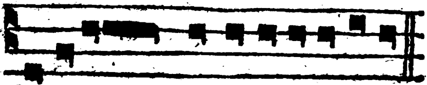
3 *Toni.*



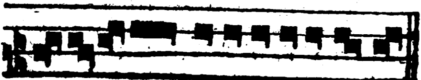
4 *Toni.*



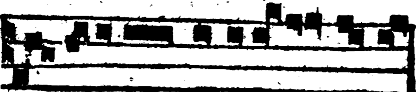
5 *Toni.*



6 *Toni.*

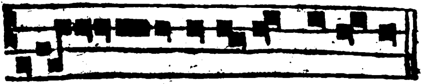


7 *Toni.*



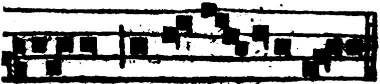
Digitized by Google

1 *Toni.*

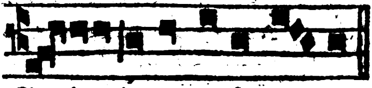


Gloria in Excelſis.

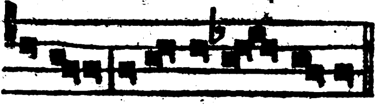
Dupl. maj.



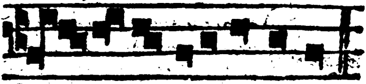
Dupl. minus.



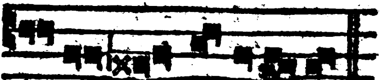
Semidupl. maj. & Paſch.



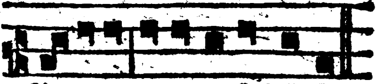
Semidup. min. & Domin.



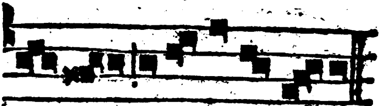
Solemne.



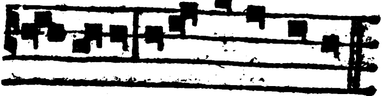
Simpl.



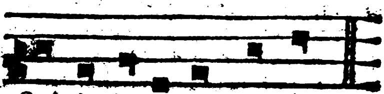
De B. V. Maria



Ordinis.

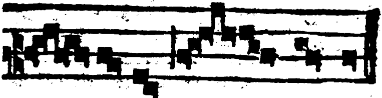


Non diſſonat etiam dup. maj.

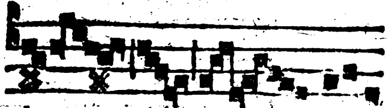


Ite Miſſa eſt.

dupl. maj.

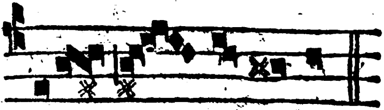


dupl. min.



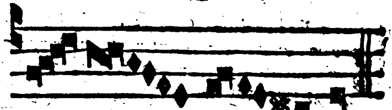
Semidup.

Semidup. maj.



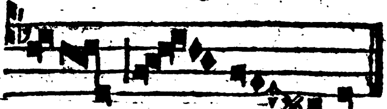
I te - - - miſ - ſa eſt,
DEO - - - gra - ti - as.

Semidup. min.



I - te - - miſ - ſa eſt,
DE - O - - gra - ti - as.

Dominicale.



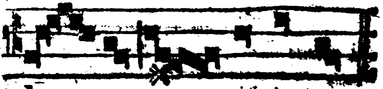
I te - - - miſ - ſa eſt,
DE - O - - - gra - ti - as.

Solemne. *Simplex.*



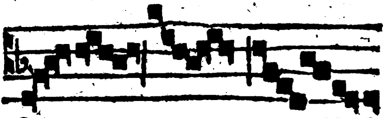
I te miſ - ſa eſt. I te miſ ſa eſt,
DEO gra - ti as. DE O gra ti as.

De B. V. Maria.

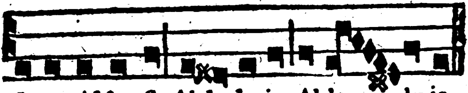


I - te - - miſ ſa eſt,
DE - O gra - ti - as.

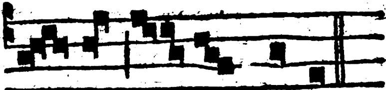
Ordinari.



In Feſto Paſchatis, & per Octavam.

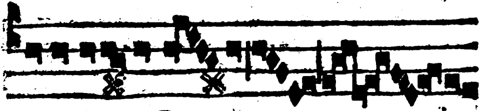


Tempore Paſchæ.

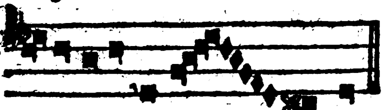


Benedicamus in Miſſis.

In Vig. Nativ. Domini, & Feſto SS. Innoc.



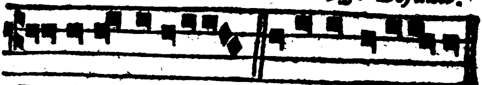
Dominicale.



Feriale.

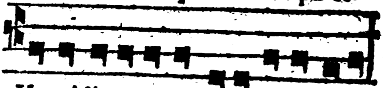
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Feriale. *In Miſſ. Defunct.*



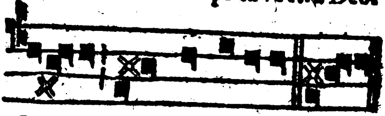
Benedi ca mus Dño. Requieſ cãt in pa ce.

In Quad. poſt oremus.



Hu mi li a te ca pi ta veſtra Deo.

Ante Collectas Proph.



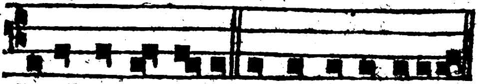
O remus, flectamus ge nu a, le vate.

§. 2.

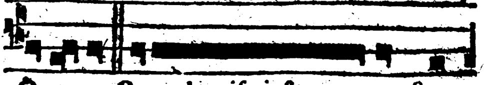
De Tonis Collectarum.

Unus eſt ſolemnis, cujus uſus eſt in Miſſa, Veſperis ac Laudibus. Item poſt Antiphonas de B. V. & Sanctis, quæ cantantur poſt Completorium, aut Summum Sacrum, & ſimilibus caſibus.

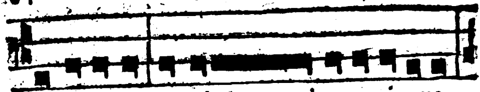
Exemplum Toni ſolemnis.



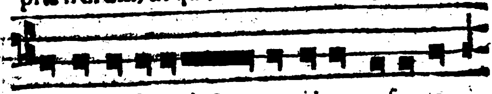
Domi nus vo bis cum, Et cum Spi ri tu tu o.



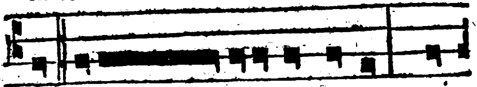
O re mus, Concede miſeri. &c. no ſtræ.



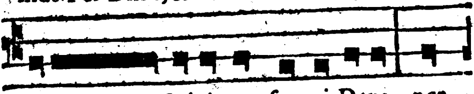
præ ſi di um, ut qui, &c. moriam a gi mus



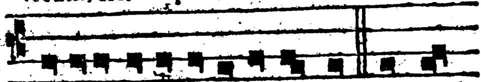
in ter ceſ ſi o nis &c. ta ti bus re ſur ga-



mus. Per Dñm, &c. Fi li um tu um, qui



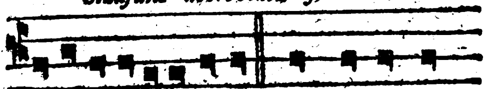
tecum, &c. Spi ri tus ſanc ti Deus, per



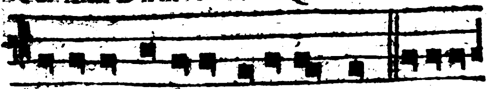
om ni a ſæ cu la ſæ cu lo rum. A men.

Aſt extrà Miſſas, Laudes & Veſperas clauſulæ abbreviantur modo ſequenti.

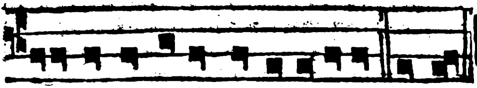
Clauſulæ abbreviatæ ſolemnes.



Per Xtm Dñm nrm. Qui vi vis &

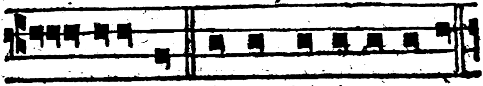


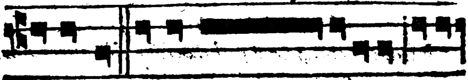
re gnas in ſæ cu la ſæ cu lo rum. Dñm. nrm

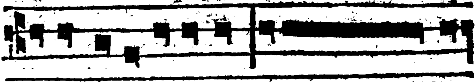


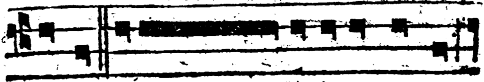
Alius Tonus collectæ eſt ferialis, qui ſervit in oratione parvarum horarum & Completorii, quando cantantur, & tunc etiam Benedicamus *in eodem Tono cantatur ab Officiatore. Item ad orationes in Benedictione Candelarum, Cinerum, Palmarum, &c. poſt Litanias de omnibus Sanctis, & in Inveſtitione ac Profeſſione Religioſorum poſt* Veni Creator.

Exemplum Toni Ferialis.

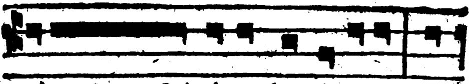




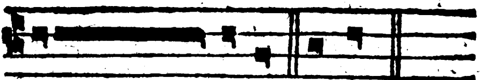




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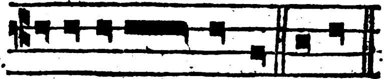


qui tec. &c. Spi ri tus ſanc ti Deus, Per



omnia ſæcula ſæculo rum, A men.

Clauſula Ferialis abbreviata.



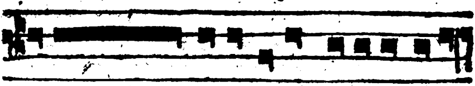
Per Xtm Dñm noſtrũ, Amẽ.

Habet uterque collectarum Tonus tres punctationes, ſeu cadentias; quarum prima, dum collecta brevior eſt, omitti poteſt; ſi eſſet paulo longior, non fiant plures cadentiæ quàm tres; ſed in loco aliquo competenti poteſt fieri pauſa ſine cadentiâ. Aſt in longis illis Benedictionum orationibus, convenit plures alternativè cadentias facere.

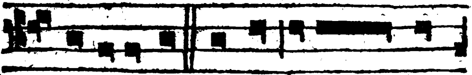
§. 3.

Modus cantandi Epiſtolam & Evangelium.

Schema Toni Epiſtolaris.

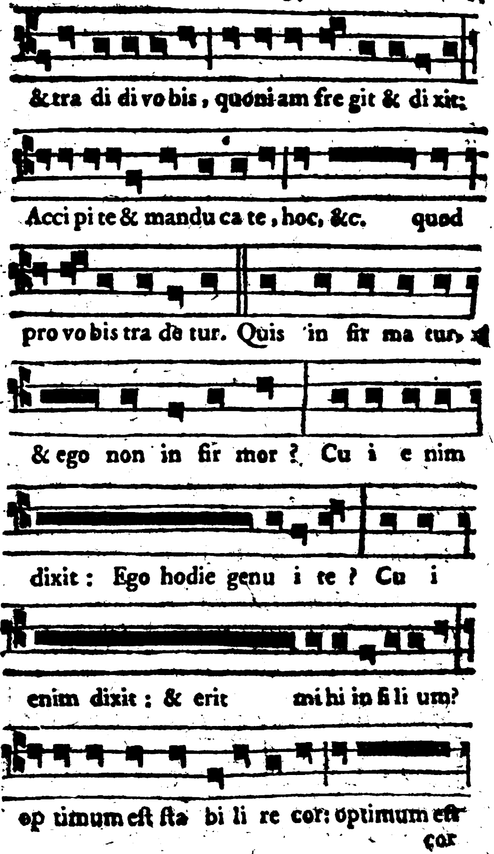


Lectio epiſtolæ be a ti Pau li A po ſto li



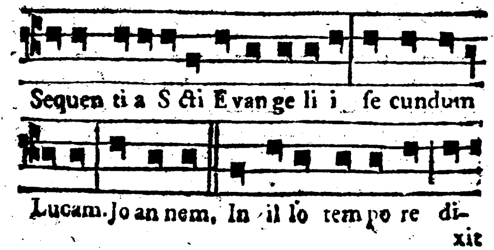
ad Co rin thi os: Fra tres, ego, &c. quod

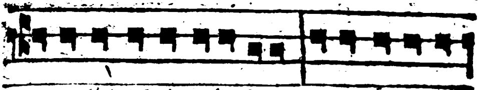
&


& tra di di vo bis, quoni am fre git & di xit:
Acci pi te & mandu ca te, hoc, &c. quod
pro vo bis tra de tur. Quis in fir ma tur, &
& ego non in fir mor? Cu i e nim
dixit: Ego hodie genu i te? Cu i
enim dixit: & erit mi hi in fi li um?
op timum eſt ſta bi li re cor: optimum eſt
cor

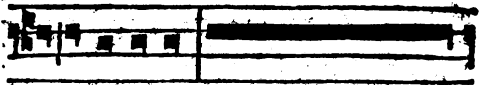


Schema Toni Evangeliorum.

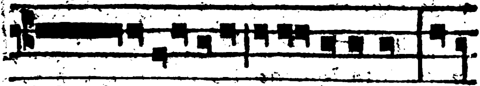




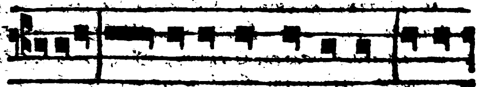
xit JEſus diſ ci pu lis ſu is. Di xit JEſus Pe-



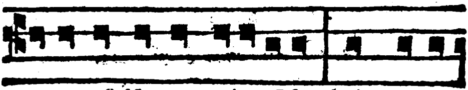
tro, ſeque re Me. Liber generationis



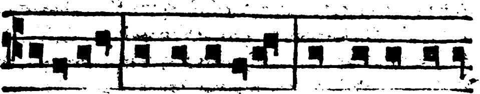
JEſu Xti, Fi li i David, Fi li i Abraham. Vi-



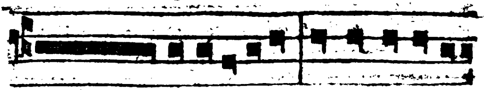
gi la te : Dñs ve ſter ven tu rus eſt. Et vo-



catum eſt Nomen e jus JEſus. Quid ſta tis

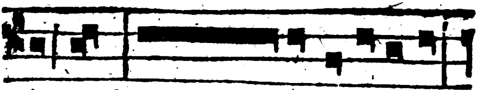


o ti o ſi? Propheta es tu? Tu ſo lus pe-

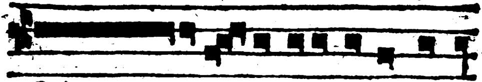


regr, &c. in il lis di ebus? Quibus ille di-

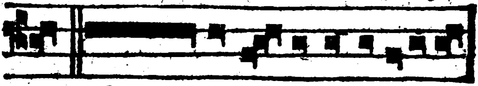
xit:



xit: quæ? Nolite timere pu ſil lus grex.



Quia complacuit Pa tri da re vo bis Reg-



num. In Nomine Do mi ni JE ſu X ti.

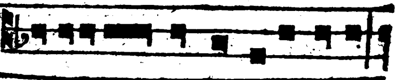
In utroque præmiſſo Schemate obſerva duas cadentias regulares medii puncti & puncti. Item cadentias interrogationum, & quæ acuenda, ac tandem cadentiam finalem utriusque.

§. 4.

Modus cantandi Paſſionem.

In Paſſione cantandâ tres repræſentantur perſonæ, totidem ſignis in Miſſali diſtinctæ. Nimirùm Evangeliſta loquens, *qui deſignatur per* C. Turba loquens, *per* S. & Chriſtus loquens, *per* ✠, *his itaque ſignis hic prænotabo Tonos Paſſionis.*

Imus C



Paſſio Dñi no ſtri JE ſu X ti.



Præmiſſi Toni ſunt ordinarii per totam Paſſionem. Sequuntur Toni interrogatorii, & alii ſpeciales.

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Ut, &c. hu ic mu li e ri? O pus o pe-
ra ta eſt in me. Quem quæ ri tis? E go
ſum. Pa ter mi, ſi, &c. A mi ce! ad quid
ve ni ſti? Tu di - xi ſti. Tu di cis. Reg-
num meum non eſt hinc. Mu li er! ec ce
Fi li us tu us. Ecce Mater tu a. E lo-


i, lam ma Sa bac tha ni. Hoc, eſt.
De us me us! Deus meus! ut quid de re li-
qui ſti me. Si ti o. Con ſumma tum eſt.
Ut quid per di ti o hæc? Quid vultis, &c.
E um tra dam. Ni hil. Du o gladi i hic.
Ve re ex il lis es, nam & Ga li læ us es.
Pro phe ti za, quis eſt, qui Te per cuſ ſit?

Barra-



CAPUT III.

De modo legendi ad Menſam.

REGULA PRIMA.

De Lectore.

Lector Litterarum ſcientiâ debet eſſe inſtructus, ut ſenſuum verborum intelligat, vim accentuum ſciat, diſtinctè legat, ne confuſione prolationis intellectum auditoribus auferat. Attendat, quid indicativè, quid imperativè, quid interrogativè legendum, ubi ſit in oratione facienda diſtinctio. Hæc enim male ſervata intellectum perturbant, tædioſumque auditorem reddunt, imò & ſæpè Lector confuſus abſcedit.

REGULA II.

De modo legendi in generali.

Singulæ dictiones æquali ſono & diſtinctione, debitâ cum gravitate ſunt legendæ, nec aſcendendum, nec deſcendendum per alterationem vocis in pauſis & periodis. Summopere vitandum eſt, ne unius dictionis ſyllabæ per reſpirationem ſeparentur. Legatur autem unâ voce & virili, non tamen clamoroſâ, ſed ſuavi & canorâ.

REGULA III.

De varietate Pauſarum.

UT lectio clarior ſit ipſis auditoribus, & lectori, animadvertendum eſt ex ipſa Sententia lectionis, quo loco ſit neceſſarium facere comma, colon, aut periodum.

Si oratio prolixior eſt, expedit variare accentum. Videlicet ut nunc gravis, nunc acutus fiat accentus; ne continuò in pauſis ultimam ſyllabam deprimendo gravem, aut elevando acutum reddamus accentum. Varietas enim multum habet & venuſtatis, & jucundiorem facit lectionem.

Commodior erit lectio, ſi pauſa penultima acutum habeat accentum; niſi æquali vel uniſono modo velis pauſam exprimere.

Item multa potius ipſa conſuetudine & uſu diſcuntur, videlicet ubi ſit accentus acutus (´) vel gravis (`) faciendus inter legendum, quæ regulis ſubſcriptis ad longum non poſſunt omnia deſcribi. Videtur tamen conſuetudine ferè receptum à peritioribus, ut ubi ſenſus requirit (:) colon, cum ſcilicet eſt ſemiplenus, fiat accentus acutus; cum autem minus plenus eſt, ita ut poſtulet diſtinctionem illam, quam Typographi vocant mediam notam, ſive ſemicolon (;) fiat accentus gravis, & dum eſt ſimplex, ſine accentu uniſonè pauſetur, niſi ſenſus nimium ſit prolixus. Quotieſcunque varia in eadem periodo membra occurrunt, ſolet per pauſas, & non per tonos diſtingui; quamvis nec hæc ſemper ſerventur, nec pleriqùe libri ita diſtinguantur. Qui peritus & attentus eſt lector, po- [illegible]

[illegible]

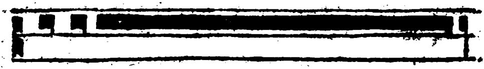
ex ipſo ſenſu, qualiter etiam ſecundum artem ſit diſtinguendum, facile deprehendet. Obſervatur etiam ferè, ut quando finis ſententiæ deprimitur, penultimus accentus ſit acutus, quando autem vel in medio, vel in fine eſt acuendum, ut cum eſt Monoſyllabum vel Peregrinum, accentus proxime præcedens gravetur, ita ut grata ſemper ſervetur varietas.

REGULA IV.

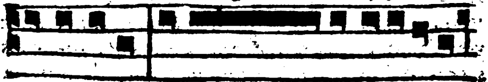
De Accentu.

Animadvertendum, quòd triplex eſt accentus, acutus ſcilicet, gravis & circumflexus. Acutus fit per elevationem vocis, ut in 1 ſyllaba hujus dictionis: *Dominus*. Gravis fit per inclinationem vocis, ut in duabus illis ſyllabis dictionis: *Dominus*. Circumflexus fit partim per elevationem, partim per inclinationem, ut in dictione: *Amare*; ſed hic accentus in noſtra lectione minimè ſervatur.

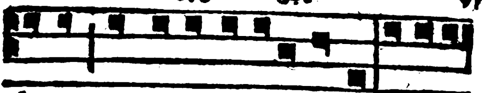
Exemplum de communi lectione, abſque Monoſyllabis, aut vocabulis peregrinis.



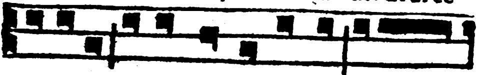
Poſt hæc autem deſignavit alios ſeptua-



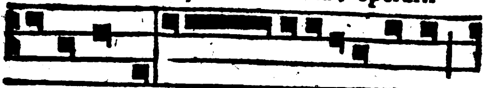
ginta duos, & miſit illos ante faciem ſuam,



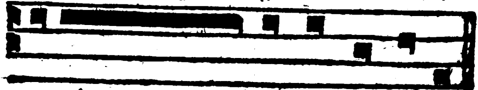
ſu am, quo e rat ip ſe ven tu rus. Et di ce-



bat il lis: meſſis quidem mul ta, operarii



autem pauci. Rogate ergo Dñm meſ ſis,



ut mittat operarios in meſ ſem ſu am.

REGULA V.

De Monoſyllabis & Peregrinis.

Conſiderandum eſt, cum in oratione Monoſyllabum occurrit, an ſit partium declinabilium, an non. Pro cujus intellectu partes orationis in duas partes dividuntur, ſcilicet declinabiles, & indeclinabiles. Exemplum dē Monoſyllabis declinabilibus, lex, ſex, do, ſto, &c. de indeclinabilibus: dum, cum, per, trans, heu, &c.

Advertendum itaque in primis, quando Monoſyllabum in oratione occurrit, an ſit partis declinabilis, vel indeclinabilis, & hoc in locis, ubi eſt pauſa facienda, ibi habet hoc locum; in multis enim non habet; unde nota regulas ſequentes:

1. Omnis dictio monoſyllabica, ſive ſit declinabilis, ſive indeclinabilis, poſita ultimo loco, in medio, ſive ubi ſit pauſa facienda, aut acuitur, aut æqualiter legitur, cum præcedentibus ſyllabis, nunquam gravatur.

2. Omne monoſyllabum, qualecunque ſit, poſitum ultimo loco, ubi completur ſententia, ſemper acuitur. Exemplum de utraque regula: Abſcondi faciem meam parumper à te, eo quod non dilexeris me. In hac ſententia *Te*, in medio & *Me*, in fine acuuntur; ſed alio, atque alio modo ſive Tono.

3. Si monoſyllabum ponatur fermè ante finem, ubi completur ſententia, ſi eſt declinabile, acuitur, ſi indeclinabile, gravatur; & hoc tribus modis conſiderari poteſt:

Primò, ſi Monoſyllabum ponatur ante quæcunque Monoſyllaba, quæ in ultimo loco ſunt poſita, ſi eſt declinabile, acuitur; Exemplum: Ego ſum, qui ſum, ubi primum *ſum* acuitur. Si eſt indeclinabile, gravatur. Exempl. Ille non eſt hic, ibi *Non*, gravatur.

Secundò, ſi Monoſyllabum poſitum eſt ante dictionem habentem duas ſyllabas; exempli cauſa: Hic non eſt ejus, ibi, *eſt* acuitur, quia declinatur, ſi verò non declinatur, gravabitur, ut: Ipſe autem dicebat, tecum non ibo, ibi ly, *Non*, gravatur.

Tertiò, ſi ponatur Monoſyllabum ante dictionem, tres ſyllabas habentem, quarum primam velut longam pronunciamus, & duas ſequentes, velut breves, ut in illa dictione *Dominus*, ſi, inquam, Monoſyllabum ſic poſitum ſit declinabile, acuitur, ut: Ego ſum Dominus, ibi, *ſum*, acuitur;

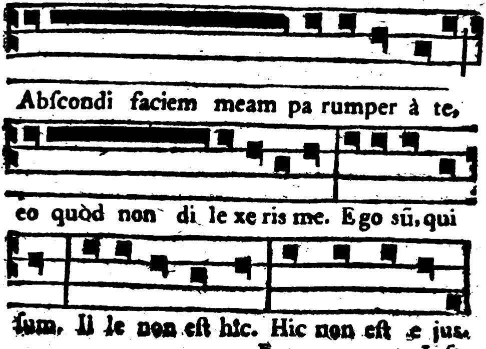
ſi

fiest indeclinabile, gravatur, ut : Audivi eum dicentem : ecce cras veniam, ibi *cras* gravatur.

Prædictæ regulæ etiam ſunt intelligendæ de dictionibus Barbaris, Hebraicis, &c. quæ acuunt ultimam, ſi prædictis modis ante finem ponantur. Quando verò hujusmodi Monoſyllaba cum aliis componuntur, nullo modo acuuntur ratione Monoſyllabica ; ratio eſt, quia tunc Monoſyllabica eſſe deſinunt ; Exempl. Deſum, dees, deeſt, abes, abeſt, &c. hujusmodi, in ultima gravantur.

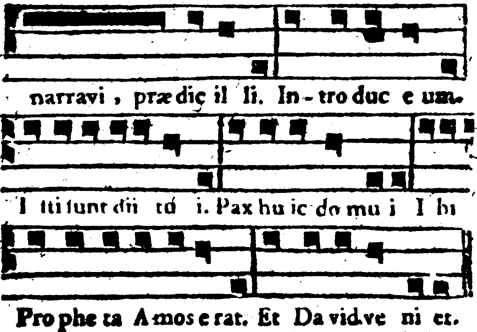
Ab hac regula excipiuntur compoſita à fio in ſecunda & tertia perſona ſingularis numeri, ſcilicet caleſis, caleſit, frigeſis, frigeſit, tepeſis, tepeſit. Similiter maleſac, beneſac, prædic, contradic, produc, &c. hujusmodi acuunt ultimam. Item Dii, ii, hinc, hi, acuuntur more noſtro, ſicut Monoſyllaba.

Sequuntur Exempla de prædictis Monoſyllabis & aliis.




Ipſe au tem di ce bat: te cum non i bo.
E go ſum Do mi nus. Au di vi e um dicentem:
cras ve niam. E go ip ſe deſum. q do ip ſe de-
eſt. Cùm Magiſter ab eſt, etiam diſcipuli
plerúmque de ſunt. Ma nus tu a ca le ſit,
verúntamen caput tu um fri ge ſit. Bene-
fac pro xi mo. Pedes tu os ca le fac, & quæ

narravit



REGULA VI.

De Adverbiis.

Dictio, *primùm*, quando eſt adverbium, acuit ultimam, ut cum dicitur in Regula noſtrá, primum dicant. Item adverbia quædam terminata in C, ut illic, iſthinc, hinc, illinc: Et in N, abin, viden, & cætera correpta acuunt ultimam.

REGULA VII.

De Numeris.

Conſuetudo obtinuit, ut in lectione noſtra à 10. uſque ad 17. excluſivè minor numerus præponatur majori, dicendo undecimus, duodecimus, tertius decimus, &c. & à 17. uſque ad 20. major numerus præponatur minori, dicendo, decimus ſeptimus, decimus octavus, &c. licet indifferenter hæc apud doctos reperiantur.

REGULA VIII.

De Quæſtionibus.

Signa interrogativa ſunt: quis, quæ, quid, cujus,

eum reliquis caſibus utriuſque numeri & omnis generis. Item: qualis, quantus, quis, quoties, qui, unde, quando, ubi, putas, quanta, quanti, quantum, quale, qualiter, quatenus, putaſne, cur, & hujusmodi. Nota igitur, quòd hujuſmodi ſigna tripliciter accipiuntur, ſcilicet, relativè, interrogativè & indefinitivè, Exempl. de Relativis.

Beati qui audiunt Verbum Dei. Exempl. de interrogativis. Qui ſunt iſti ſermones? Exempl. de indefinitivis. Qui hoc facinus perpetrarint, penitus ignoro. Ecce (Qui) tripliciter acceptum. Indefinita includunt in ſe exclamationes & admirativas locutiones, licèt ſæpè propter ſigna interrogativa videantur eſſe interrogationes, vel quæſtiones. Exem. O quanta paſſus eſt Chriſtus! O Iſraël, quam magna eſt domus Dei! Sæpè enim in hujusmodi non apponitur O. Quædam verò ex his dubia ſunt, quæ vel admirativè, vel interrogativè legi poſſunt, ut eſt illud Ambroſii: Quantis hic cæcis à via veritatis aberrantibus amiſſum reddidit viſum? Hujuſmodi autem indifferens lectio aut locutio, circumſpectum poſtulat lectorem, ſicut & in aliis. Sæpè enim in aliqua ſententia eſt quæſtio, in qua tamen nullum ſignum interrogativum invenitur; Exemplum Iſai. 37. Ecce, tu audiſti omnia, quæ fecerunt Reges Aſſyriorum omnibus terris, quas ſubverterunt, & tu poteris evadere? Et hujusmodi ſæpius contingunt. Nonnunquam contingit quæſtionem miſceri iis, quæ dicuntur.

Si itaque quæſtiones ſic inſertæ habuerint poſt ſe alia verba, quæ non ſunt de quæſtione, non eſt ipſa ſententia per modum quæſtionis pronun-

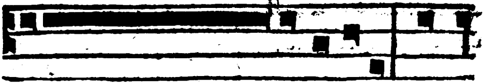
cianda.

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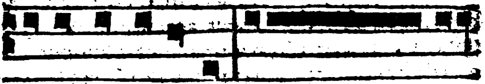
ctanda. Tamen ſæpè, ſi ipſa ſententia completur cum ipſa quæſtione, quæ allegatur, interrogativè quoque legenda eſt; Exempl. Iſaias dicit: Domine! quis credit auditui noſtro? Et brachium Domini, cui revelatum eſt? Advertat igitur Lector, quòd hujusmodi, & omnia, quæ breviter ſunt prædicta, diligentem requirant Lectorem, ut lectionem quamlibet proferat, ſicut ipſa exigere videtur.

Quando autem in aliqua lectione ipſa interrogatio demum incipit in medio orationis, prior pars gravatur; & incipit interrogatio ſuo loco, ut: Saule! Saule! quid me perſequeris? Idem fit, quando oratio aliqua, licèt tota ſit interrogativa, tamen eſt prolixior; ut: Quare non appenditis argentum veſtrum in panibus, & laborem veſtrum non in ſaturitate *(panibus)* gravatur? Et interrogatio incipit, *& laborem*, ſicut in exemplo præcedenti.

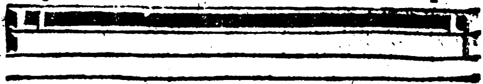
Exempla prædictorum.



O Iſraël, quàm magna eſt domus De i! Quan-

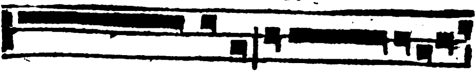


ta paſ ſus eſt X tus! Ecce tu audiſti, quæ

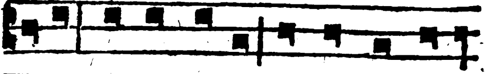


fecerunt Reges Aſſyriorum omnibus ter-

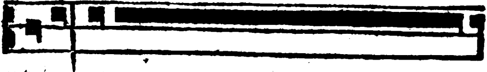
 ris.



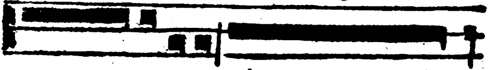
ris , quas ſubverterunt, & tu po te ris eva-



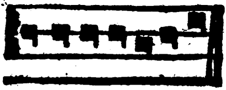
de re? Sau le! Sau le! quid Me per ſe-



queris? Quare non appenditis argentum



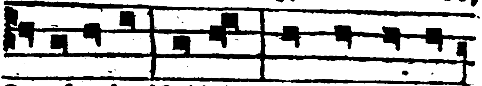
veſtrum in pa ni bus, & laborem veſtrum



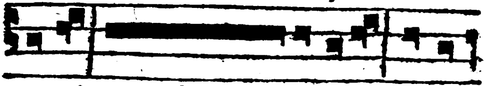
non in ſa tu ra ta te?

Quodcunque Monoſyllabum, aliaque vocabula, quæ acutum habent accentum in ultima ſyllaba, ſi ſint ultimæ dictiones cujuscunque quæſtionis, habent duas notas in ultima ſyllaba aſcendendo ex *fa* in *ſol*, ut patet in exemplis ſequentibus: aliæ dictiones habent tantum unam notam in fine.

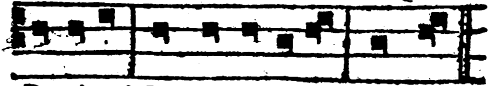
Quo



Que aſcendam? Quid vis? Nun quid non vir

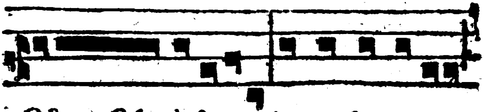


tu es? Quis ſimilis tui Iſ ra ël? Quis es

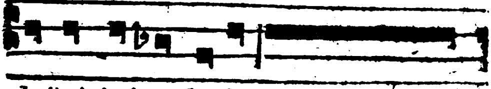


Do mi ne? Pro phe ta es tu? An non?

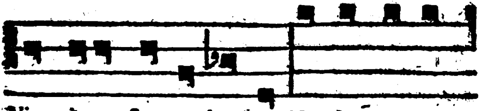
Martyrologium cantatur in Tono lectionis menſalis, aſt in Vig. Nativitatis Chriſti dicto modo incipit, deindè variatur, ac tandem iterùm pergitur more ordinario, ut ſequitur:



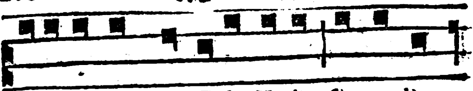
Octavo Calend. &c. de cur ſis menſibus.

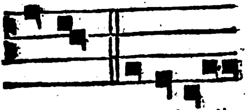


In Beth le hem Ju dæ. Naſcitur ex Maria



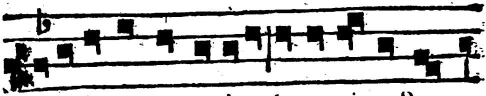
Vir gi ne, fac tus ho mo. Na ti vi tas

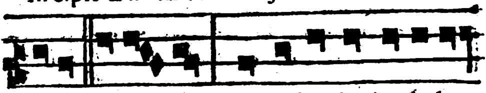


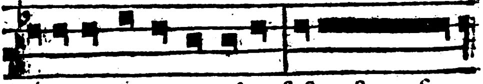


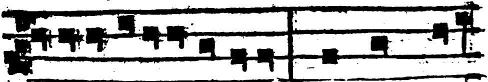
Lectiones, etiam breues, cantantur Tono menſali.

Tonus Lamentationum.










vin ci a rum fac ta eſt ſub tri bu to.
Heth. No vi di lu cu lo mul ta eſt ſi des
tu a. Je ru ſa lem! Je ru ſa lem! con ver-
te re. ad Dominum De um tuum.
In ci pit o ra ti o Je re mi - æ Pro-
phe tæ. Re cor da re, Do - mi ne! quid ac-
ci de rit no - bis, in tu e re &



CAPUT IV.

De Pſalmodia ritè ordinanda.

NIhil adeò ædificat, & ſervorum Dei religioſitatem commendat, quàm devota & ordinata Divini Officii perſolutio, prout teſtatur S. Bonaventura, inquiens: Cura Officii diligens, maxima ſtatûs integritas; neglectus Officii, maxima Vitæ corruptio, maxima Religionis deformitas.

Nemo ſe Dei exiſtimet ſervum, ſi DEI potiſſimam negligat ſervitutem, qui appropriato vocabulo DEI ſervitium nominatur. Undè in Divino Officio non parvi pendendus eſt ordo, ſed curandum magnoperè, ut tantò diligentius, ornatius & honeſtius peragatur, quantò id immediatius DEO exhibetur. Ad ordinatam autem, decen-

temque

remque Divini Officii perſolutionem Patres noſtri antiqui ſequentes qualitates exegerunt:

Primò, ut cantetur & legatur *urbaniter, eleganter, honeſtè* & cum gravitate; quæ omnem in motu membrorum (ſive capitis in circumagendo, ſive oculorum in circumſpiciendo, ſive manuum in fricando, vel volvendo curioſè librorum folia, aut aliud ſuperfluè faciendo, ſive pedum in diſcurrendo, ut ſi quis oratorium frequenter exeat, aut per chorum frivolis occaſionibus inventis diſcurrat) inquietudinem excludit.

Secundò, *integrè & perfectè*, ne una etiam ſyllaba ſorbeatur. Æqualiter, menſuraliter & quadratè, ne una ſyllaba magis protrahatur, vel diminuatur, quàm altera; nam hîc omnes ſunt æqualis menſuræ, exceptâ primâ ſyllabâ verſus, & prima poſt quamlibet pauſam, quæ parùm ſaltem protrahatur, abſque eo, quod notabiliter advertatur. Et hoc ideò, ne unus alium antevertat, ſed chorus totus eò melius ſimul & æqualiter verſum proſequi poſſit; nam ità concorditer legendum eſt, ut voces omnium una vox eſſe putetur, quod fieri non poterit, ſi in prima ſyllaba non omnes conveniant, antequam ad ſecundam procedatur. Si tamen quis ſolus legat, prima ſyllaba non eſt protrahenda. Quia verò in Rubricis generalibus Breviarii de Pſalmis tit. 22. in novo Breviario additus eſt numerus 8. ut ſacræ vulgatæ editionis puritas inconfuſa & illibata ſervetur, etiam quoad interpunctiones & diſtinctiones in ſacris Bibliis appoſitas, additus eſt aſteriſcus *, ut ſit nota muſicæ partitionis in medio

 verſu:

verſu: hinc etiam chorus impoſterùm non faciet pauſam in verſu, niſi ubi eſt notatus aſteriſcus. Fiat autem bona & æqualis pauſa, juxta Verſum ſubjectum:

Auſcultando conas, benè pauſa, deſine planè.

Tertiò, *alacriter*, ut Deus non laudetur tepidè, non languidâ voce, quæ ſemper in ima cadit, ſed tam virili, ut dignum eſt, ſonitu & affectu; ut eodem tono, ſeu æquali notâ, quâ Officium incipit, etiam deſinat. Hæc toni æqualitas infallibiliter & efficaciter ſequitur, ſi prima ſyllaba alacriter & clarè ex pectore pronuncietur, cum tali inſuper advertentia, quaſi Chorus incipiens primam ſuam ſyllabam, ut notam, vellet ponere in eadem linea, in qua Chorus finiens ſuam ultimam ſyllabam, ut notam reliquit. Similiter & quidem principaliter, dum Officiator incepit Officium, Chorus, quam maximè advertat, ut in æquali prorſus nota proſequatur. Et generaliter, quando unus Chorus legit poſt alterum Chorum, vel poſt Officiatorem, vel poſt Cantorem, vel Cantor poſt Chorum, vel Verſicularius poſt Chorum, &c. Quicunque ſequitur alium, vel eſt incipiens poſt alium, ſemper cum omni advertentia ſollicitè curet, ut ſyllabam ſuam primam velut notam, quaſi directè in eadem linea æqualiter ponat, in qua finiens ultimam ſuam ſyllabam, veluti notam reliquit, imò quilibet in ſingulari, ſive cum Choro, ſive ſolus legens advertat, ut ipſe ſibi conſtet, ut ſyllabam incipientem in æquali rectaque linea ſua æqualiſſimo tono finienti ſuccedere faciat. Hoc modo nunquam ad ima deſcen-

dens,

dent, ſi alacriter & viriliter proſequantur, ut inceperunt. Languor & incuria deſcendunt ad ima, alacritas vocis & ſollicita advertentia totum Officium in una & æquali nota, ſive in uno eodemque æqualiſſimo tono efficaciter ab initio uſque ad finem perducunt. Si autem, præter opinionem, aliquando Chorus paululum ceciderit, non quilibet altius reſumat, ſed ſolus primus Cantor, vel ſi in ultimo Pſalmo contigerit, vel ſic ut ſtatim, Officiator aliquid pronunciare debeat, Officiatori relinquat. Quicunque tamen altius reſumit, nunquam altius reſumat, quam Officiator Officium inceperit, ſed ad eundem tonum omni ſollicitudine redire conetur.

Quartò, *differentialiter*, ut habeatur ſemper ratio feſtorum, de quibus fit officium, ita, ut in duplicibus majoribus, tam primæ quàm ſecundæ claſſis tardius, non tamen nimis: & in duplicibus per annum, & ſemiduplicibus mediocriter, in ſimplicibus & feriis alacrius cantetur & legatur. In omnibus ſollicitè obſervetur, ut fiat in medio verſus pauſa debita, eaque moderata, ſecundùm Feſtorum jam dictorum qualitatem. Piè horarum initia, ſc. Domine! labia: DEUS! in adjutorium: Converte nos, Deus! uſque poſt Alleluja; vel: Laus Tibi, Domine! incluſivè, & Cantica: Magnificat, Nunc dimittis, & Benedictus, tardiùs paululum (nimia protractio eſt vitanda) quàm cæteræ Officii partes, cantantur vel leguntur. Officium parvum de Domina humiliori tono & alacrius legitur, quàm Horæ Canonicæ de tempore; debet tamen diſtinctè

legi.

legi, nec uno ſpiritu verſus proferri, ſed cum aliquali pauſa. Ad inſtar horarum de Domina leguntur etiam vigiliæ Defunctorum, Pſalmi Graduales & Pœnitentiales, Fidelium animæ, & Antiphonæ B. V. Mariæ in fine horarum, & preces feriales: Vigiliæ etiam Defunctorum, dum ſolenniter fiunt, etſi demiſſius legantur, quàm horæ majores de tempore; dicantur tamen æquè tardè, ut leguntur horæ de tempore in feſtis ſemiduplicibus.

Quintò, *devotè*, tam affectu cordis, meditationis & vocis, quàm geſtu corporis, ut omni levitate vitatâ, debitâ reverentiâ & cæremoniarum ritu penſum Divini Officii perſolvatur, unde Verſus:

Pſallite devotè, diſtinctè, membra tenete.
Non vox, ſed votum, non muſica cordula, ſed cor,
Non clamor ſed amor clangit in aure DEI.
Sit mens ſublimis, pes junctus, viſus in imis,
Dirige cor ſurſum, benè profer, reſpice ſenſum.
Dum cor non orat, in vanum lingua laborat.
Syncope diſcurſus, vaga mens, præcepsque loquela,
Tollunt Dominicas meritum dicentibus horas.

Sextò, in cantu Gregoriano etiam omnes notæ ſunt æquales, ſive æqualis menſuræ, una non longior aliâ, ideò nulla ſyllaba longius aliâ protrahenda, vel brevius abrumpenda. Quando duæ notæ pro una ſyllaba ſimul ponuntur in una linea, peritiores in cantu etiam voce aliqualiter denotant duas notas eſſe, & non unam longiorem, idem faciunt, dum tres conjunguntur, quod & cantus videtur requirere, qui non duas

vel

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vel tres notas ita conjungit, ut unam pro duabus vel tribus eſſe velit; ſed ità conjungit, vel potius ità unam alteri apponit, ut duæ maneant.

Alii de Choro in hoc peritiores imitari ſtudeant, ut eò æqualius ſive uniformius cantum proſequantur: nam qui ad cantum Gregorianum ſolùm, & non ad figuralem aſſueverunt, rarò unam notam ad longitudinem duarum vel trium benè menſurant, ut dum nullam in voce differentiam denotant, ſtatim præſertim imperitiores diſſonantiam, quam maximè cavere debent, cauſant.

Septimò, in omni, tam lectione, quàm cantu Gregoriano, ſive Chorus ſimul, ſive unus, quicunque ille ſit, ſive Officiator, ſive Cantor, Verſicularius, Lector, &c. caveatur quàm maximè, ut ultima ſyllaba non protrahatur, ſive turpiter caudetur, ſed eadem menſurâ, quâ cæteræ ſyllabæ in decurſu Officii pronuncietur.

Octavò, Miſſa conventualis, quando in choro notâ planâ perſolvitur, debet ad eandem formam quidem & regulas jam horis canonicis præſcriptas perſolvi, tam à Choro, quàm à celebrante, in illis quæ ipſe dicere debet, & Miniſtris in Epiſtola & Evangelio; ſed multò tardius, ſic, ut non æſtimetur Miſſa legi, ſed quaſi notâ planâ cani, non tamen altius, quàm Horæ Canonicæ lectæ ſunt, multò minus demiſſius, niſi ſit Miſſa ad Requiem, quæ æquè tardè quidem, ſed demiſſius perſolvitur, ſicut & vigiliæ defunctorum demiſſius perſolvuntur, quàm horæ de tempore.

Nonò, quàm altè autem, ſeu quàm alto tono,

vel

vel potius in quo medio, aut moderato tono, Horæ Canonicæ de tempore, & Miſſa ſolemnis perſolvi debeant, difficile eſt determinare; ſaltem nunquàm tam altè incipiantur, quàm incipiuntur horæ, dum ſolemniter cantu Gregoriano cantantur, quia tunc clamoroſa potius vociferatio eſſet quàm lectio: Nec tam demiſsè, ut Vigiliæ Defunctorum videantur, ſed medio quodam modo, quem primus Rector Chori ſollicitè docebit Officiatores, qui Horas incipiunt, ne quilibet, pro ſuo beneplacito, hodie ſic, cras aliter ſine advertentia vel diſcretione, ſicut ſibi in buccam venit, incipiat; ſed omnes, & ubique, quantum eſt poſſibile, æquè altum, ſive moderatum tonum uniformiter ſemel pro ſemper, & ſemper pro ſemel retineant, & ad eundem aſſueſcant, nec opus erit feſtorum differentiam per altam, vel altiorem lectionem ſervare, ſed per tardiorem ſive graviorem.

Decimò, in cantu Gregoriano, non minus extrema ſunt vitanda; nimia tarditas, & ſingularum ſyllabarum inordinata moroſitas, ſive prolixitas, cantantes nimium fatigat, audientibus faſtidium parit: nimia acceleratio cantantium devotionem evaneſcere facit & perdit, audientes turbat; medius ſive moderatus cantandi modus, cantantes magis excitat ad Deum, & Divina audientes devotè afficit. Eâdem cautelâ alia duo cantus Gregoriani vitioſa extrema vitanda ſunt, ſcilicet nimis alta clamoroſitas, quæ omnes cantantium vires exhaurit, & nimis dimiſſa vocum profunditas, quæ non minores inconvenientias cauſat,

me-

medium virtutis eligendum & tenendum eſt; & *medium tenuêre beati*, quibus nos æternaliter aſſociare dignetur Altiſſimus, cui eſt honor & gloria, decus & imperium, per infinita ſæculorum ſæcula. Amen.

APPENDIX.

QUanquam in præmiſſo Capite, de Pſalmodia ritè ordinanda, tam exactæ fiant præmonitiones eorum, quæ in cantu vel vitanda, vel obſervanda veniunt; ut vix aliquid ſuperaddi poſſe videatur: attamen aliqua ſunt vel recapitulanda, vel advertenda.

Imprimis Cantus Gregorianus debet eſſe quadratus & uniformis, non tamen nimis moroſè trahi, neque ſingillatim ex pectore quodammodo protrudi; aut vox clamoroſè urgeri, quaſi quis ſolus vellet audiri. Alacriter tamen, & non pigrè cantandum, ne cantus deprimatur. Hinc non nimis altè intonandum, præſertim in horis legendis; minùs ad quemlibet Pſalmum altiùs reſumendum, nam ſic natura nimis fatigata neceſſariò deprimitur: In tono mediocri faciliùs poterit perſeverare.

Non debent fieri caudæ longæ in ultima ſyllaba: convenit tamen primam & penultimam, ſi longa ſit; aliàs in Poliſyllabo antepenultimam tantiſper produci, ut voces canentium conveniant.

Diligenter obſervanda ſunt accidentia occulta b mollis, & dieſis; licèt in Cantu Greg. hæc nunquam; illud ſæpè non ſignetur.

Quando

Quando per Quadrageſimam omittendum eſt Alleluja, & cantilena ante Alleluja terminatur in vera cadentia finali ſui Toni, ibi finiatur; aliàs cantentur ſuper ultimam ſyllabam, reliquæ notæ alioquin cantandæ ſuper Alleluja. Aut ſi ultima ſyllaba habeat quidem notam finalis cadentiæ, ſed inſuper plures, his omiſſis terminetur cantilena in proprii ſui Toni cadentia finalì. Exemplum primi habetur in quarta Antiph. de comm. Conſ. Pont. *Sacerdotes Dei*. Secundi in quinta Antiph. de comm. plur. M. *Martyrum Chorus*. Tertii in tertia Antiph. de Annunt. B. V. *Ne timeas*.

Benè obſervet in ſeptimo tono, ne cantet *mi* in facuto, ſeu ſuperiori (prout aliqui inadvertenter faciunt) qui non vult cauſare diſſonantiam, & exponere ſe periculo perdendi verum Tonum.

In antiquis quibusdam libris choralibus ſolet virgulis indicari, ubi pauſæ ſint faciendæ, vel reſpirationes: ſed quia ſunt ſubtiles, ut à longè videri non poſſint: Recentiores etiam Scriptores ad eas rariſſimè attendunt; & alii potiùs notas ad ſingula verba ſpectantes per virgulas dividunt, hinc ampliùs non ſolet attendi ad illas pauſas notatas; quamvis in obſervatione earundem Euphonia conſiſtat.

Hoc tamen notandum eſt, quando pro una ſyllaba in eâdem lineâ, vel ſpatio ponuntur duæ vel etiam quandoque tres notæ multum vicinæ, eas debere cantari ſine pausâ; ita tamen, ut leviter audiantur notæ diſtinctæ, & non una longior.

Reſpirationes fiant ad commata, vel alio loco congruente, ne ſenſus verborum vitietur, v. gr.

Do-

Domine ad adjuvandum me | feſtina, reſpirando poſt, non antè *me*. Porta patens eſto, | nulli claudatur honeſto antè, & non pòſt *nulli*.

Idem advertendum in menſali, & quàcunque aliâ Lectione.

Cum ea, quæ organum ſonat, debeant intelligibili voce dici à Cantoribus; hoc fiat communiter voce cadentiæ finalis Tono, qui canitur, propriæ: vel in cadentia, in qua Organum deſinit. Aut ſi Tonus plagalis ſit, voce Quartæ infrà finalem. Quando Magnif. cantandum in 7. Tono; Organum deſinit vel in *ſol*, primâ notâ euouae, cantor unâ notâ deſcendendo debet incipere in *fa*, vel deſinit in *ut* finali cadentiâ, tunc Cantor ex illo *ut* aſcendere debet in *fa*, quod noto, quia frequenter in hoc erratur.

Quando quis in Chòro intonat aliquam cantilenam, præſertim imperitus, debet ceſſare ad ſignatam virgulam: nec quilibet debet proſequi, ſed Rector Chori, vel alius ad hoc deſtinatus, cum quo poſt unam alteramve notam Chorus proſequatur; ſicque evitabantur multæ diſſonantiæ.

Uſus te plura docebit.



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PARS III.
SEU
PROCESSIONALE,

Comprehendens ea,
Quæ in Proceſſionibus, tum particularibus
Noſtri Ordinis, tum juxtà Rituale Romanum
celebrari ſolitis, cantari con-
ſueverunt.

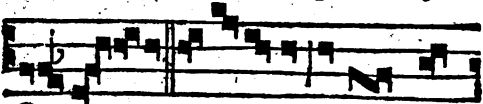
CAPUT I.

De Proceſſionibus, quæ fiunt cum SS. Sacramento.

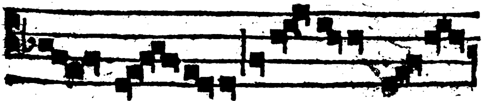
§. I.

De Proceſſionibus Confraternitatum, & Feſtorum Ordinis.

Ad initium Proceſſionis, pro Expoſitione Ven. Sacramenti, ſemper canitur ſequens Antiph.



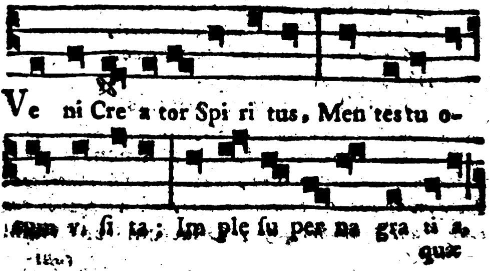
O ſa crum con vi vi um! in quo Chri-

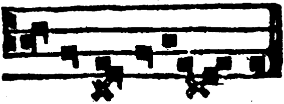


ſtus ſu - mi tur, re co li tur me mo-
ria



Poſteà, ſi Proceſſio longiùs educitur, ut fit in ſolemnitate Ven. Sacramenti, Feſtis S. Antonii, Portiunculæ, & S.P.N. Franciſci canitur Hymnus:





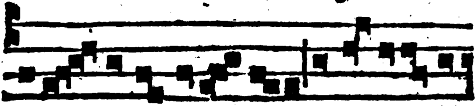
Qui diceris Paraclitus,
Altiſſimi Donum DEI,
Fons vivus, ignis, charitas,
Et ſpiritalis Unctio.
Tu ſeptiformis munere,
Digitus Paternæ Dexteræ,
Tu rite promiſſum Patris,
Sermone ditans guttura.
Accende lumen ſenſibus,
Infunde amorem cordibus,
Infirma noſtri corporis,
Virtute firmans perpeti.
Hoſtem repellas longiùs,
Pacemque dones protinus,
Ductore ſic de prævio,
Vitemus omne noxium.
Per te ſciamus da Patrem,
Noſcamus atque Filium,
Teque utriusque Spiritum,
Credamus omni tempore.
DEO Patri ſit gloria,
Et Filio, qui à mortuis
Surrexit, ac Paraclito,
In ſæculorum ſæcula, Amen.

Deinde cantantur alia pro exigentia ſolemnitatis. De quibus infrà. Si autem Proceſſio ſit brevis per clauſtrum tantum; poſt, O ſacrum Convivium &

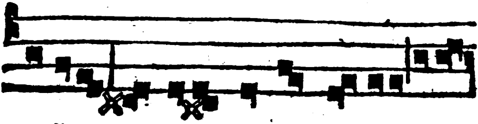
cani,

canitur Hymnus de Feſto, vel alius, quæ ratione Confraternitatum cantari ſolent, prout ſubſequenter hic ponuntur.

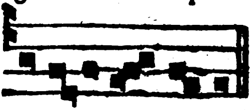
In Feſto SS. Nominis JESU.



JE SU dul cis me mo ri a, Dans vera cordis



gau di a; Sed ſu per mel & om ni a Ejus



dul cis præſen ti a.

Nil canitur ſuavius,
Nil auditur jucundius,
Nil cogitatur dulcius,
Quàm JESUS, DEI Filius.

JESU! Spes pœnitentibus,
Quàm pius es petentibus?
Quàm bonus Te quærentibus!
Sed quid invenientibus?

Nec lingua valet dicere,
Nec littera exprimere,
Expertus poteſt credere,
Quid ſit JESUM diligere.

Sis, JESU! noſtrum gaudium,
Qui es futurus prœmium;
Sit noſtra in Te gloria.
Per cuncta ſemper ſæcula, Amen.

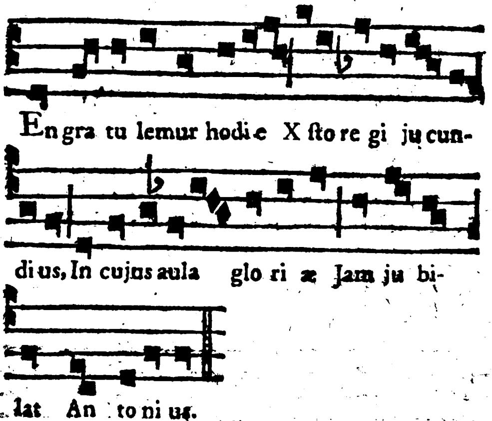
JESU! Rex admirabilis,
Et Triumphator nobilis,
Dulcedo ineffabilis,
Totus deſiderabilis.
Quando cor noſtrum viſitas,
Tunc lucet ei veritas,
Mundi vileſcit vanitas,
Et intùs fervet charitas.
JESU! dulcedo cordium,
Fons vivus, Lumen mentium,
Excedens omne gaudium,
Et omne deſiderium.
JESUM omnes agnoſcite,
Amorem ejus poſcite:
JESUM ardenter quærite,
Quærendo inardeſcite.
Te noſtra, JESU! vox ſonet,
Noſtri Te mores exprimant,
Te corda noſtra diligant,
Et nunc, & in perpetuum, Amen.

JESU! decus Angelicum,
In aure dulce canticum,
In ore mel mirificum,
In corde nectar cælicum.
Qui Te guſtant, eſuriunt,
Qui bibunt, adhuc ſitiunt,
Deſiderare neſciunt,
Niſi JESUM, quem diligunt.

O JESU

O JESU mi dulciſſime,
Spes ſuſpirantis animæ:
Te quærunt piæ lacrymæ,
Te clamor mentis intimæ.
Mane nobiſcum, Domine!
Et nos illuſtra lumine,
Pulsâ mentis caligine,
Mundum repſe dulcedine.
JESU! Flos Matris Virginis,
Amòr noſtræ dulcedinis,
Tibi laus, honor Nominis,
Regnum beatitudinis, Amen.

In Feſto S. Antonii Pad.



Franciſci Patris æmulus,
Sic illi ſe contemperat,

Ut fonte manans rivulus,
Aquas vitæ circumferat.

Longè latéque diffluit,
Sitique mortis aridos
Verbo ſalutis imbuit,
Dans rore ſacro vividos.

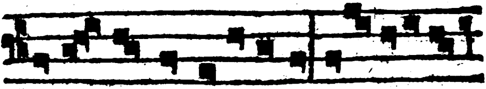
Hic ſtigmatum qui bajulo
Patri natus innititur,
Dum prædicat de titulo,
Confixus ille cernitur.

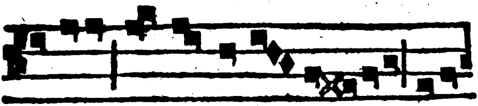
Sub tanto duce militans,
Vincendo ſe non vincitur,
Duci miles cohabitans,
Jam bello non concutitur.

Nos in campo certaminis,
Patrum zelantes gloriam,
Hic ſub re noſtri nominis,
Vincamus ignominiam.

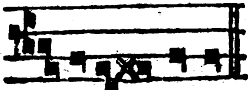
Præſtet hoc Nati Genitor,
Hoc Genitoris Genitus,
Ac par utrique Conditor,
Paraclitus hoc Spiritus, Amen.

In Feſto S. Claræ, Virg.





co nium, Ma tris Chri ſti ve ſtigium, Et no-



vi ta tis gau di um.

Pauperum primogenita,
Dono cœleſti prædita,
Obtinet ſuprà merita,
Præmia vitæ reddita.

Novum ſidus emicuit,
Candor lucis apparuit:
Nam lux, quæ lucem influit,
Claram clarere voluit.

Claris orta natalibus,
Necdum relictis omnibus,
Vacat plenis affectibus,
Pietatis operibus.

Sub paupertatis regula,
Patris Franciſci ferula,
Clara Chriſti diſcipula,
Luce reſperſit ſæcula.

Mundus & caro vincitur,
Matri Chriſti connectitur,
Chriſto prorſus innititur,
Pauperem pauper ſequitur.

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Spretis nativo genere,
Carnis & mundi fœdere,
Clauditur velut carcere,
Dives ſuperno munere.
Clauditur velut tumulo,
Nequam ſubducta ſæculo:
Patet in hoc ergaſtulo
Solùm DEI ſpectaculo.
Tegmina carnis viſia,
Urgens famis inedia,
Arcta quoque jejunia
Præſtant orandi ſpatia.
Virginis hujus merito,
Laus Patri ſit Unigenito,
Gloria Unigenito,
Virtus ſumma Paraclito.

De B. Coleta.

In Tomo præcedenti.

GEntis redemptæ conſonum,
Præclara nunc pium melos,
Deoque laudis Hoſtiam
Coleta puram transferat.
Mater ſenilis procreat,
Corbeja natam te fovet:
Sed præſcio plebs Spiritu
Laudat renatam flumine.
Devota Virgo Numini,
Inanis horret ſæculi,
Vexilla, gaudet deſpici,
Totamque Chriſto ſe dicat.

Por-

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Portenta patrat, quoſlibet
  Morbos, dolores, vulnera
  Sanat, necis vires ligat,
  Aſtusque ludit dæmonum.

Audit fidelis cælicum,
  Sponſi vocantis nuntium;
  Lares paternos deſerit,
  Mundum libens exul fugit.

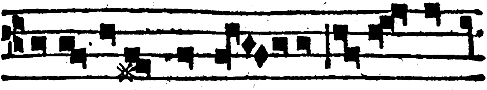
Auri ſacram ſpernit famem,
  Honoris & cupidinem;
  Procul voluptas corporis,
  Senſus amici ſanguinis.

Optat dolores, vulnera,
  Paſſi DEI veſtigia
  Sectatur, & connubia
  Sacrata fervens ambigit.

Sancti Parentis æmula,
  Divina quærens oſcula,
  Orat, gemit, vivit cruci
  Affixa, quam fixit amor.

Sit laus Patri, ſit Filio,
  Simulque ſancto Flamini,
  Ac cum Coleta Virgine,
  Regnemus omni tempore, Amen.

In Feſto SS. Stigmatum.



Crucis Chriſti mons al - vernæ Re cen ſet



Hoc in monte vir devotus,
Specu ſolitariâ,
Pauper, à mundo ſemotus,
Condenſat jejunia:
Vigil, nudus, ardens totus,
Crebra dat ſuſpiria.

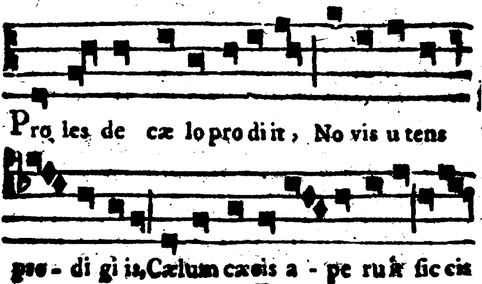
Solus ergò clauſus orans,
Mente ſurſum agitur,
Super geſtis crucis plorans,
Mœrore conficitur:
Crucisque fructum implorans,
Animo reſolvitur.

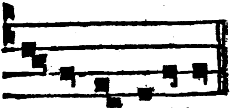
Ad quem venit Rex è cœlo,
Amictu Seraphico:
Sex alarum tectus velo,
Aſpectu pacifico:
Affixuſque crucis telo,
Portento mirifico.

Cernit

Cernit ſervus Redemptorem,
Paſſum impaſſibilem,
Seclôrum Imperatorem,
Tam pium, tam humilem:
Verborum audit tenorem
Viro non effabilem.
Vertex montis inflammatur,
Vicinis cernentibus:
Cor Franciſci transformatur,
Amoris ardoribus;
Corpus verò mox ornatur
Mirandis ſtigmatibus.
Collaudetur Crucifixus,
Tollens mundi ſcelera,
Quem laudat concrucifixus,
Crucis ferens vulnera:
Franciſcus prorſus innixus
Super mundi fœdera.

In Feſto S. P. N. Franciſci.





ma re ve ſti gi is.

Spoliatis Ægyptiis,
Tranſit dives, ſed pauperis,
Nec rem, nec nomen perdidit,
Factus felix pro miſeris.

Aſſumptus cum Apoſtolis,
In montem novi luminis,
In paupertatis prædiis,
Chriſto Franciſcus intulit.

Fac tria tabernacula,
Votum ſecutus Simonis:
Quem hujus non deſeruit
Numen, vel omen nominis.

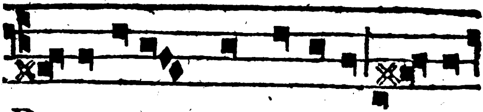
Legi, Prophetæ, gratiæ,
Gratum gerens obſequium,
Trinitatis Officium
Feſto ſolemni celebrat.

Dum reparat virtutibus,
Hoſpes triplex hoſpitium:
Et beatarum mentium,
Dum templum Chriſto conſecrat.

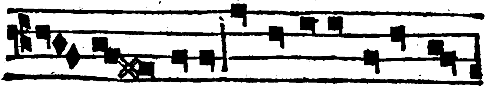
Domum, portam & tumulum,
Pater Franciſce! viſita;
Et Hevæ prolem miſeram
A ſomno mortis excita, Amen.

In

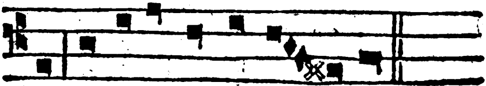
In Archi-Conſ. menſtrua.



De cus morum, Dux Mi norum, Franciſcus



te - nens bravium, In te vi tæ da tur vi-



tæ, Chriſte, Redemptor om - ni um.

Plaudat frater, regnat pater,
Concivis cœli civibus:
Cedat fletus, pſallat cœtus,
Exultet cœlum laudibus.

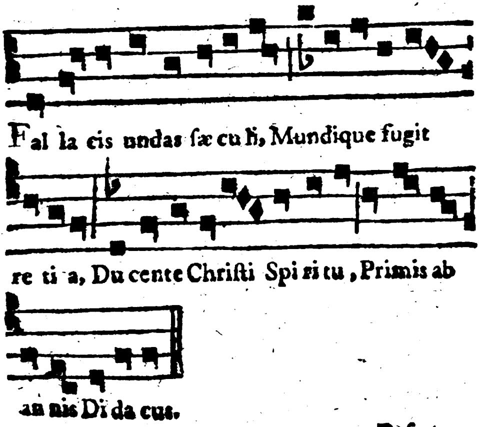
Demptum ſolo, datum Polo
Signorum probant opera:
Ergò vivit, nam adivit
Æterna Chriſti munera.

Pro terrenis votis plenis,
Reportat dona gloriæ:
Quem decoras, quem honoras,
Summæ DEUS clementiæ.

Hunc ſequantur, huic jungantur,
Qui ex Ægypto exeunt;

In quo duce, clarâ luce,
Vexilla regis prodeunt.
Regis ſignum, Ducem dignum,
Inſignivit manu, latere,
Lux accedit, nox recedit,
Jam lucis orto ſidere.
Eſt Dux fidus, clarum Sidus
Ducit, relucet, devia
Devitando, demonſtrando
Beata nobis gaudia.
Mina gregem dux ad Regem,
Colliſor hoſtis callidi,
Nos conducas, & inducas
Ad cœnam Agni providi, Amen.

In Feſto S. Didaci.



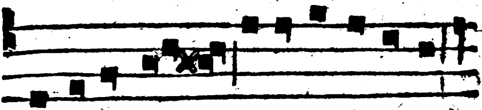
Deſerta dum petit loca,
Corpuſque caſtigat ſuum,
Perfundit illum largius,
Cœleſtis imber gratiæ.

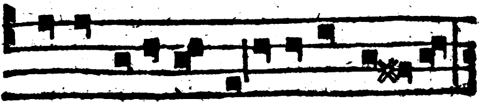
Sublime mox ſcandit jugum
Franciſci iter per arduum,
Et ſancta per veſtigia,
Seque arctiùs ligat DEO.

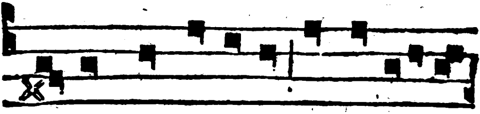
Immunda quidquid appetit,
Miratur & quidquid caro,
Calcat, relinquit, negligit,
Lucretur, ut Chriſtum ſibi.

JESU! Tibi ſit gloria,
Qui magna ſolus efficis,
Cum Patre & almo Spiritu,
Per ſæculorum ſæcula, Amen.

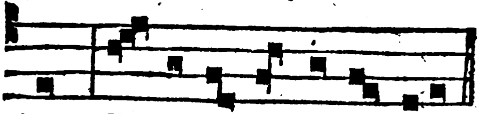
De Sanctis Martyribus.







gliſ cens fert a ni mus pro me re can ti-



bus, Vi cto rum ge nus op timum.

Hi ſunt, quos fatuè mundus abhorruit,
Hunc fructu vacuum, floridus aridum
Contempsêre tui nominis aſſeclæ,
JESU! Rex bone cœlitum.

Hi pro te furias, atque minas truces
Calcarunt hominum, ſævaque verbera;
His ceſſit lacerans fortiter ungula,
Nec carpſit penetralia.

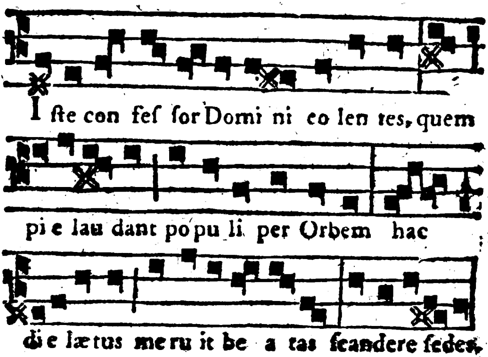
Cæduntur gladiis, more bidentium,
Non murmur reſonat, non querimonia,
Sed corde impavido, mens bene conſcia
Conſervat patientiam.

Quæ vox, quæ poterit lingua retexere?
Quæ tu Martyribus munera præparas?
Rubri nam fluido ſanguine fulgidis
Cingunt tempora laureis.

Te ſumma, ô Deitas! unaque poſcimus,
Ut culpas abigas, noxia ſubtrahas,
Des pacem famulis, ut tibi gloriam
Annorum in ſeriem canant.

De

De Sanctis Confeſſoribus.



Si non eſt dies obitûs, dicatur : Supremos laudis honores.

Qui pius, prudens, humilis, pudicus,
Sobriam duxit ſine labe vitam,
Donec humanos animavit auræ
Spiritus artus.

Cujus ob præſtans meritum frequenter
Ægra, quæ paſſim jacuêre, membra
Viribus morbi domitis ſaluti
Reſtituuntur.

Noſter hinc illi Chorus obſequentem
Concinit laudem, celebreſque palmas,
Ut piis ejus precibus juvemur
Omne per ævum.

Sit

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Sit ſalus illi, decus, atque virtus,
Qui ſuper cœli ſolio coruſcans,
Totius mundi ſeriem gubernat
Trinus & Unus, Amen.

De S. Paſchale.

Hoc Tono etiam cantantur duo Hymni ſequentes.

LÆta devotè celebret Minorum
Turba Paſchalem, recolens frequenter
Quàm pio, ſanctam venerans Synaxin,
Arſit amore.
Dum puer paſcit pecus iſte, ſeque
Pane jam paſci cupit Angelorum,
Hunc in excelſis meruit patente
Cernere cœlo.
Jugiter ſacras inhians ad aras,
Dum cibum vitæ meditatur, hæret
Totus, & ſancto liquefactus igne
Lucet & ardet.
Increpans hoſtes fidei fidelis,
Pane, ait, Chriſtum recipi ſacrato:
Martyrem non dat gladius, ſed ipſum
Prompta voluntas.
Qui, quo ad vixit, coluit ſupernum
Tam piè panem, reſerat beatos
Morte jam clauſos oculos, velutque
Vivus adorat.
Chriſte, Paſchalis meritis, ut omnes
Corde nos mundo facias, precamur,
Cœlicâ, ut dignè, mereamur eſcâ
Sæpè cibari, Amen.

De

De S. Petro de Alcant.

PEtre, ſol terris, Oriens Iberis,
Lucis ut ſpargas radios per Orbem,
Quas tuo læti canimus triumpho,
Suſcipe laudes.

Per te in antiquos renovata mores
Clara Franciſci ſoboles niteſcit,
Creſcit & virtus rediviva largo
Munere cœli.

Omne, quod vitam maculat, peroſus,
Mente conſtanti pereuntis ævi
Deſpicis pompam, precibusque placas
Numinis iram.

Artubus caſtis nimium ſeverus,
Te fame, & diris crucias flagellis,
Sternis & noctu fatigata duro
Stipite membra.

Dignus hinc celſas habitare ſedes,
Sæpè ſublimis volitare in altum
Viſus, & mundi fugiens tumultum,
Proximus aſtris.

Nunc preces audi, gemituſque noſtros,
Integros nobis ſine labe mores,
Et tuos noſtris animis ſalubres
Ingere ſenſus.

Annuat rerum ſator, & perenne
Sit decus Patri, Genitæque Proli,
Et Tibi Flamen, Deus unus, omni
Tempore ſæcli, Amen.

In

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In Dedicatione Eccleſiæ.



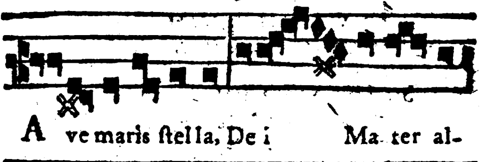
O Sorte nupta proſpera!
Dotata Patris gloria,
Reſperſa ſponſi gratia,
Regina formoſiſſima,
Chriſto jugata Principi,
Cœli coruſca civitas.

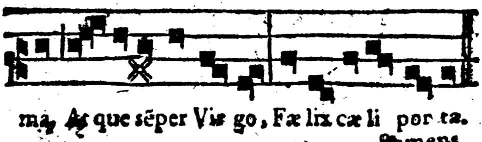
His

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Hic margaritis emicant,
Patentque cunctis oſtia:
Virtute namque prævia
Mortalis illuc ducitur,
Amore Chriſti percitus
Tormenta quiſquis ſuſtinet.
Scalpri ſalubris ictibus,
Et tunſione plurimâ,
Fabri polita malleo,
Hanc ſaxa molem conſtruunt,
Aptiſque juncta nexibus,
Locantur in faſtigio.
Decus parenti debitum
Sit uſquequaque Altiſſimo,
Natoque Patris unico,
Et inclyto Paraclito,
Cui laus, poteſtas, gloria
Æterna ſit per ſæcula, Amen.

In Confraternitate Imm. Concept. B.V.M. poſt O Sacrum *&* Tota pulchra, *canitur Hymnus.*





Sumens

Sumens illud Ave,
Gabriëlis ore,
Funda nos in pace,
Mutans Hevæ nomen.

Solve vincla reis,
Profer lumen cæcis,
Mala noſtra pelle,
Bona cuncta poſce.

Monſtra te eſſe Matrem,
Sumat per te preces,
Qui pro nobis natus,
Tulit eſſe tuus.

Virgo ſingularis,
Inter omnes mitis,
Nos culpis ſolutos,
Mites fac & caſtos.

Vita præſta puram,
Iter para tutum,
Ut videntes JESUM,
Semper collætemur.

Sit laus DEO Patri,
Summo Chriſto decus,
Spiritui ſancto,
Tribus honor unus, Amen.

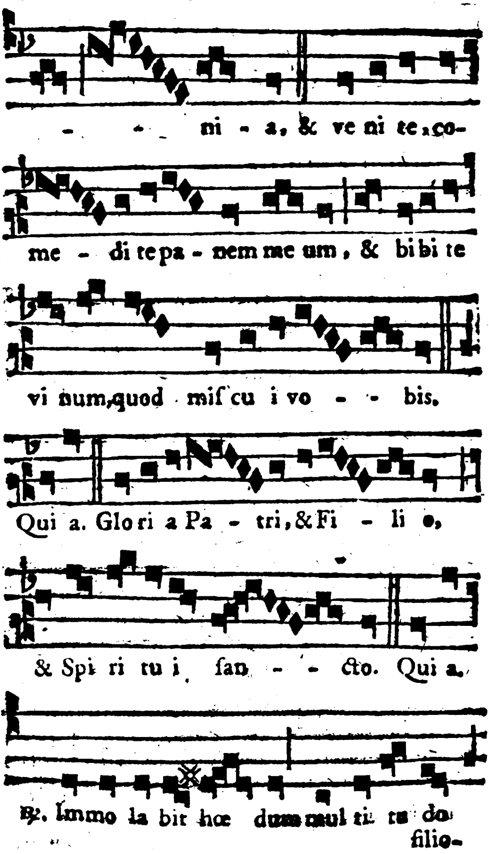
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§. 2.

Alia, quæ in ſolemnioribus & longis Proceſſionibus de Venerabili præcipuè Sacramento poſt Veni Creator *, & aliàs quandoque cantari ſolent.*

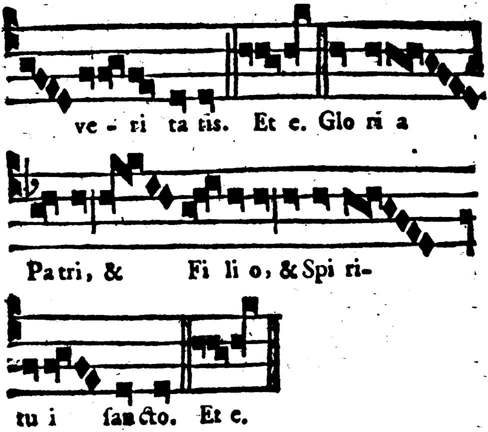
Reſponſoria de Venerab. Sacramento.




- - ni - a, & ve ni te, co-
me - di te pa - nem me um, & bi bi te
vi num, quod miſ cu i vo - - bis.
Qui a. Glo ri a Pa - tri, & Fi - li o,
& Spi ri tu i ſan - - cto. Qui a.
℟. Immo la bit hœ dum mul ti tu do
filio-



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ve - ri ta tis. Et c. Glo ri a
Patri, & Fi li o, & Spi ri-
tu i ſancto. Et c.

Ant.


A - ve Rex no ſter, Fi li Da - vid,
Re demp tor mun di, mi ſe re re no bis.

Se-

Sequentia Paſchalis.




pulchrum X ri vi ven tis, & glo ri am vi di
re ſur gen tis. An ge li cos te ſtes, ſu da ri-
um, & ve ſtes, ſur re xit X tus, ſpes me a,
præ ce det vos in Ga li læ am. Scimꝰ Xtm
ſur re xiſ ſe à mor tu is ve rè: tu no bis
vi ctor Rex mi ſe re re. A men.

Se

Sequentia de Spiritu Sancto.




in ſle tu ſo la tium. O lux be a tiſ ſima
re ple cordis in ti ma, tu orum fi de - lium.
ſi ne tu o nu mi ne, ni hil eſt in homi ne,
ni hil eſt in no - xium. Lava, quod eſt
ſor didum, riga, quod eſt a ri dum, ſa na,
quod eſt ſauci - um. Flecte, quod eſt ri-
gidum,



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Sequentia de Ven. Sacramento.

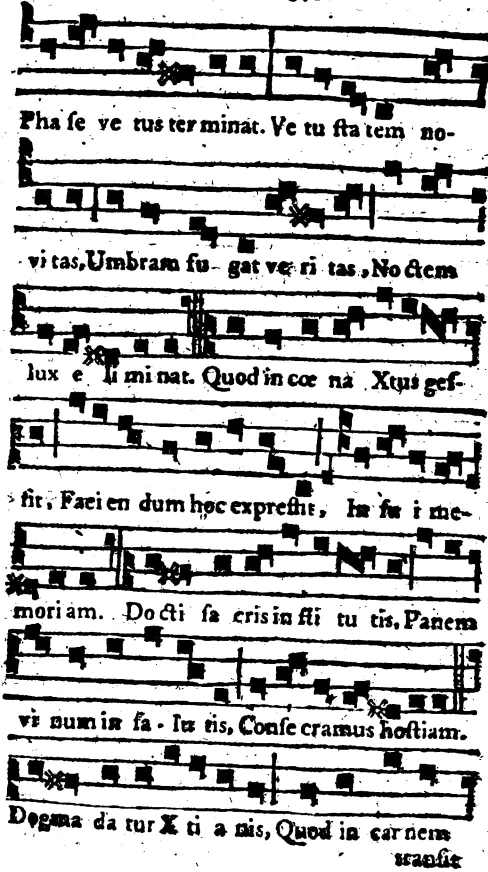


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menſa



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tran ſit panis, Et vi num in ſan guinem.
Quod non capis, quod non vi des, A ni-
mo ſa fir mat fi des, Præ ter re rum or-
di nem. Sub diver ſis ſpe ci ebus, Signis
tantum & non rebus La tent res e xi-
mi æ. Caro, ei - bus, Sanguis, potus, Manet


ta men Xtus totus, Sub u traque ſpeci e.
Aſumente non con ci ſus, Non confractus,
non di vi - ſus, In te ger ac - ci pitur. Su-
mit u nus, ſumunt mil le, Quantũ i ſti, tan-
tũ il - le, Nec sũptus con ſu mitur. Sumunt
bo ni, ſumunt ma li, Sor te ta men in æ-
qua li, Vi tæ vel in te ri tus. Mors eſt ma-
lis


lis, vi ta bo - nis; Vide pa ris ſumpti o-
nis, Quàm ſit diſ par ex i tus. Fra cto
demum Sa - cramento, Ne va cil les, ſed
me men to, Tantum eſ ſe ſub fragmen to.
Quantum to to te gitur. Nulla re i ſit
ſciſ ſu ra, Signi tan tum ſit fra ctu ra,
Qua nec ſta tus, nec ſta tu - ra Sig na ti



Tu

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Tu nos paſce, nos tu e re, Tu nos bo na
fac vi-de - re In ter ra viven ti um.
Tu qui cuncta ſcis & va les, Qui nos
paſcis hic mor ta les, Tu es i bi commen-
ſa les, Cohæredes & ſo da - les Fac San-
ctorum ci - vi um.

De S. P. N. Franciſco.

Ant.




ti ans re qui e vit Spi ri tus du - plex
Propheta rum, Tu - is a ſta po - ſteris,
Pater Franciſ ce mi ſe ris, nam in cre-
ſcunt ge - mi tus o - vi um tu arum.
Alle - - - - luja.
Reſp. Fran ciſ - - cus, ut in pu-
blicum ceſ ſat ne go ti a - ri:

In


in agrum mox de mi - ni cum fe-
ce - dit me di ta - - ri. * In-
ventum evan - ge - licum The fau-
rum vult
Al - le
mer , ca - ri. ℣. DEUM quid a - gat
lu - ja.
u - nicum con ſul - tans au dit cæ licum
ne.



HYMNI.

VExilla Regis prodeunt,
Fulget crucis myſterium,
Quâ vita mortem pertulit,
Et morte vitam protulit.

Quæ vulnerata lanceæ
Mucrone diro, criminum
Ut nos lavaret ſordibus,
Manavit undâ & Sanguine.

Impleta ſunt, quæ concinit
David fideli carmine,
Dicendo nationibus:
Regnavit à ligno DEUS.

Arbor

Arbor decora, & fulgida,
Ornata Regis purpurâ,
Electa digno ſtipite
Tam ſancta membra tangere.
Beata, cujus brachiis
Pretium pependit ſæculi,
Statera facta corporis
Tulitque prædam tartari.
O Crux! ave ſpes unica,
Hoc Paſſionis tempore
Piis adauge gratiam,
Reiſque dele crimina.
Te, fons ſalutis Trinitas,
Collaudet omnis Spiritus:
Quibus Crucis victoriam
Largiris, adde præmium, Amen.

STabat Mater doloroſa
Juxtà crucem lachrymoſa,
Dum pendebat Filius.
Cujus animam gementem,
Contriſtatam, & dolentem
Pertranſivit gladius.
O quàm triſtis, & afflicta
Fuit illa benedicta,
Mater Unigeniti!
Quæ mœrebat, & dolebat,
Et tremebat, cùm videbat
Nati pœnas Inclyti.
Quis eſt homo, qui non fleret,
Chriſti Matrem ſi videret
In tanto ſupplicio?

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Quis non poſſet contriſtari,
Piam Matrem contemplari
Dolentem cum Filio?
Pro peccatis ſuis gentis,
Vidit JESUM in tormentis,
Et flagellis ſubditum.
Vidit ſuum dulcem Natum,
Moriendo deſolatum,
Dum emiſit Spiritum.
Eja Mater, Fons amoris!
Me ſentire vim doloris
Fac, ut tecum lugeam.
Fac, ut ardeat cor meum,
In amando Chriſtum DEUM;
Ut ſibi complaceam.
Sancta Mater! iſtud agas,
Crucifixi fige plagas
Cordi meo validè.
Tui Nati vulnerati,
Tam dignati pro me pati,
Pœnas mecum divide.
Fac me tecum piè flere,
Crucifixo condolere,
Donec ego vixero:
Juxtà crucem tecum ſtare,
Et me tibi ſociare
In planctu deſidero.
Virgo virginum præclara,
Mihi jam non ſis amara,
Fac me tecum plangere.
Fac, ut portem Chriſti mortem,
Paſſionis fac conſortem,
Et plagas recolere.

Fac

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Fac me plagis vulnerari,
 Cruce fac inebriari,
 Et cruore Filii.
Flammis ne urar ſuccenſus,
 Per te Virgo ſim defenſus
 In die judicii.
Fac me cruce cuſtodiri,
 Morte Chriſti præmuniri,
 Confoveri gratiâ.
Quando corpus morietur,
 Fac, ut animæ donetur
 Paradiſi gloria. Amen.

Ad Regias Agni dapes,
 Stolis amicti candidis,
 Poſt tranſitum maris rubri,
 Chriſto canamus Principi.
Divina cujus charitas
 Sacrum propinat Sanguinem,
 Almique membra Corporis
 Amor Sacerdos immolat.
Sparſum cruorem poſtibus
 Vaſtator horret Angelus:
 Fugitque diviſum mare:
 Merguntur hoſtes fluctibus.
Jam Paſcha noſtrum Chriſtus eſt,
 Paſchalis idem Victima,
 Et pura puris mentibus
 Sinceritatis azyma.
O vera cæli victima!
 Subjecta cui ſunt tartara,
 Soluta mortis vincula,
 Recepta vitæ præmia.

Victor

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Victor ſubactis inferis
Trophæa Chriſtus explicat,
Cæloque aperto, ſubditum
Regem tenebrarum trahit.
Ut ſis perenne mentibus,
Paſchale JESU gaudium;
A morte dira criminum
Vitæ renatos libera.
DEO Patri ſit gloria,
Et Filio, qui à mortuis
Surrexit, ac Paraclito,
In ſempiterna ſæcula, Amen.

Paſchale mundo gaudium,
Sol nuntiat formoſior,
Cum luce fulgentem novâ
JESUM vident Apoſtoli.
In Carne Chriſti Vulnera
Micare tanquam ſidera
Mirantur, & quidquid vident
Teſtes fideles prædicant.
Rex Chriſte clementiſſime!
Tu corda noſtra poſſide;
Ut lingua grates debitas
Tuo rependat Nomini.
Ut ſis perenne mentibus
Paſchale JESU gaudium;
A morte dira criminum
Vitæ renatos libera.
DEO Patri ſit gloria,
Et Filio, qui à mortuis
Surrexit, ac Paraclito,
In ſempiterna ſæcula, Amen.

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Salutis humanæ Sator,
JESU voluptas cordium,
Orbis redempti Conditor,
Et caſta Lux amantium.
Quâ victus es clementiâ,
Ut noſtra ferres crimina?
Mortem ſubires innocens,
A morte nos ut tolleres?
Perrumpis infernum chaos,
Vinctis catenas detrahis,
Victor triumpho nobili
Ad Dexteram Patris ſedes.
Te cogat indulgentia,
Ut damna noſtra ſarcias,
Tuique vultûs compotes
Dites beato lumine.
Tu Dux ad aſtra, & ſemita,
Sis meta noſtris cordibus,
Sis lacrymarum gaudium,
Sis dulce vitæ præmium, Amen.

Jam Chriſtus aſtra aſcenderat,
Reverſus undè venerat,
Patris fruendum munere
Sanctum daturus Spiritum.
Solemnis urgebat dies,
Quo myſtico ſeptemplici
Orbis volutus ſepties,
Signat beata tempora.
Cùm lucis horâ tertiâ
Repentè mundus intonat,
Apoſtolis orantibus
DEUM venire nuntiat.

De

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De Patris ergò lumine
Decorus ignis Almus eſt,
Qui fida Chriſti pectora
Calore Verbi compleat.
Impleta gaudent viſcera,
Afflata ſancto Spiritu,
Vocéſque diverſas ſonant,
Fantur DEI magnalia.
Notique cunctis gentibus,
Græcis, Latinis, Barbaris,
Simúlque demirantibus,
Linguis loquuntur omnium.
Judæa tunc incredula,
Veſana torvo ſpiritu,
Madere muſto ſobrios
Chriſti fideles increpat.
Sed editis miraculis
Occurrit, & docet Petrus,
Falſum profari perfidos,
Joële teſte comprobans.
DEO Patri ſit gloria,
Et Filio, qui à mortuis
Surrexit, ac Paraclito,
In ſæculorum ſæcula, Amen.

Beata nobis gaudia
Anni reduxit orbita,
Cùm Spiritus Paraclitus
Illapſus eſt Apoſtolis.
Ignis vibrante lumine
Linguæ figuram detulit,
Verbis ut eſſent proflui,
Et charitate fervidi.

Lin-

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Linguis loquuntur omnium:
Turbæ pavent Gentilium:
Muſto madere deputant,
Quos Spiritus repleverat.
Patrata ſunt hæc myſticè,
Paſchæ peracto tempore,
Sacro dierum circulo,
Quo lege fit remiſſio.
Te nunc, DEUS piiſſime!
Vultu precamur cernuo,
Illapſa nobis cælitùs
Largire dona Spiritûs.
Dudum ſacrata pectora
Tuâ replêſti gratiâ:
Dimitte noſtra crimina,
Et da quieta tempora.
DEO Patri ſit gloria,
Et Filio, qui à mortuis
Surrexit, ac Paraclito,
In ſæculorum ſæcula, Amen.

Pange lingua glorioſi
Corporis myſterium,
Sanguinisque pretioſi,
Quem in mundi pretium
Fructus ventris generoſi
Rex effudit gentium.
Nobis datus, nobis natus
Ex intacta Virgine,
Et in mundo converſatus,
Sparſo Verbi ſemine,
Sui moras incolatûs
Miro clauſit ordine.

In

In ſupremæ nocte cœnæ
Recumbens cum fratribus,
Obſervatâ lege plenè
Cibis in legalibus,
Cibum turbæ duodenæ
Se dat ſuis manibus.

Verbum Caro, Panem verum,
Verbo carnem efficit:
Fitque Sanguis Chriſti merum,
Et ſi ſenſus deficit:
Ad firmandum cor ſincerum
Sola fides ſufficit.

Tantum ergò Sacramentum
Veneremur cernui:
Et antiquum documentum
Novo cedat ritui:
Præſtet fides ſupplementum
Senſuum defectui.

Genitori, Genitoque
Laus & jubilatio,
Salus, honor, virtus quoque
Sit & benedictio:
Procedenti ab utroque
Compar ſit laudatio, Amen.

Sacris ſolemniis juncta ſint gaudia,
Et ex præcordiis ſonent præconia:
Recedant vetera, nova ſint omnia,
Corda, voces, & opera.

Noctis recolitur Cœna noviſſima,
Quâ Chriſtus creditur Agnum & Azyma

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Dediſſe fratribus, juxtà legitima
Priſcis indulta Patribus.

Poſt Agnum typicum, expletis epulis
Corpus Dominicum datum diſcipulis,
Sic totum omnibus, quod totum ſingulis,
Ejus fatemur manibus.

Dedit fragilibus Corporis ferculum,
Dedit & triſtibus Sanguinis poculum,
Dicens: Accipite, quod trado vaſculum,
Omnes ex eo bibite.

Sic Sacrificium iſtud inſtituit,
Cujus Officium committi voluit
Solis Presbyteris, quibus ſic congruit,
Ut ſumant, & dent cæteris.

Panis Angelicus fit panis hominum;
Dat panis cælicus figuris terminum:
O res mirabilis! manducat Dominum
Pauper, ſervus & humilis.

Te trina Deitas unaque poſcimus,
Sic nos Tu viſita, ſicut Te colimus:
Per tuas ſemitas duc nos, quò tendimus,
Ad lucem, quam inhabitas, Amen.

Verbum ſupernum prodiens,
Nec Patris linquens Dexteram,
Ad opus ſuum exiens,
Venit ad vitæ veſperam.

In mortem à diſcipulo
Suis tradendus æmulis,
Priùs in vitæ ferculo
Se tradidit diſcipulis.

Qui-

Quibus ſub bina ſpecie
Carnem dedit & Sanguinem;
Ut duplicis ſubſtantiæ
Totum cibaret hominem.
Se naſcens dedit ſocium,
Conveſcens in edulium,
Se moriens in pretium,
Se regnans dat in præmium.
O ſalutaris Hoſtia!
Quæ cæli pandis oſtium:
Bella premunt hoſtilia,
Da robur, fer auxilium.
Uni trinoque Domino
Sit ſempiterna gloria:
Qui vitam ſinè termino
Nobis donet in Patria, Amen.

Quem terra, pontus, ſidera
Colunt, adorant, prædicant
Trinam regentem machinam,
Clauſtrum Mariæ bajulat.
Cui luna, Sol & omnia
Deſerviunt per tempora,
Perfuſa cæli gratia,
Geſtant puellæ viſcera.
Beata Mater munere,
Cujus ſupernus Artifex
Mundum pugillo continens,
Ventris ſub arca clauſus eſt.
Beata cæli nuntio,
Fœcunda ſancto Spiritu,
Deſideratus gentibus,
Cujus per alvum fuſus eſt.

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JESU! Tibi ſit gloria,
Qui natus es de Virgine,
Cum Patre, & almo Spiritu,
In ſempiterna ſæcula, Amen.

O glorioſa Virginum!
Sublimis inter ſidera;
Qui te creavit, parvulum
Lactente nutris ubere.
Quod Heva triſtis abſtulit,
Tu reddis almo germine:
Intrent ut aſtra flebiles,
Cæli recludis cardines.
Tu Regis alti janua,
Et aula lucis fulgida:
Vitam datam per Virginem,
Gentes redemptæ plaudite.
JESU! Tibi ſit gloria,
Qui natus es de Virgine,
Cum Patre, & almo Spiritu,
In ſempiterna ſæcula, Amen.

Memento rerum Conditor,
Noſtri quòd olim corporis,
Sacrata ab alvo Virginis
Naſcendo formam ſumpſeris.
Maria, Mater gratiæ,
Dulcis Parens clementiæ,
Tu nos ab hoſte protege,
Et mortis horâ ſuſcipe.
JESU! Tibi ſit gloria,
Qui natus es de Virgine,
Cum Patre, & almo Spiritu,
In ſempiterna ſæcula, Amen.

Te

Te ſplendor, & virtus Patris,
Te vita, JESU! cordium,
Ab ore qui pendent tuo,
Laudamus inter Angelos.

Tibi mille denſa millium
Ducum corona militat:
Sed explicat victor crucem
Michaël ſalutis ſignifer.

Draconis hic dirum caput
In ima pellit tartara,
Ducemque cum rebellibus,
Cœleſti ab arce fulminat.

Contrà ducem ſuperbiæ
Sequamur hunc nos Principem,
Ut detur ex Agni throno,
Nobis corona gloriæ.

Patri, ſimulque Filio,
Tibique ſancte Spiritus,
Sicut fuit, ſit jugiter,
Sæclum per omne gloria, Amen.

Cuſtodes hominum, pſallimus Angelos,
Naturæ fragili, quos Pater addidit
Cæleſtis comites, inſidiantibus,
Ne ſuccumberet hoſtibus.

Nam quòd corruerit proditor Angelus,
Conceſſis meritò pulſus honoribus;
Ardens invidiâ, pellere nititur,
Quos cælo DEUS advocat.

Huc cuſtos igitur pervigil advola,
Avertens patriâ de tibi creditâ

Tam morbos animi, quàm requieſcere
Quidquid non ſinit incolas.
Sanctæ ſit Triadi laus pia jugiter,
Cujus perpetuo numine machina
Triplex hæc regitur, cujus in omnia
Regnat gloria ſæcula, Amen.

Æterna Chriſti munera,
Apoſtolorum gloriam,
Palmas & hymnos debitos
Lætis canamus mentibus.
Eccleſiarum Principes,
Belli triumphales Duces;
Cæleſtis aulæ milites,
Et vera mundi lumina.
Devota Sanctorum fides,
Invicta ſpes Credentium,
Perfecta Chriſti charitas,
Mundi tyrannum conterit.
In his Paterna gloria,
In his triumphat Filius,
In his voluntas Spiritus,
Cælum repletur gaudio.
Patri, ſimulque Filio,
Tibique, ſancte Spiritus,
Sicut fuit, ſit jugiter
Sæclum per omne gloria, Amen.

DEUS tuorum militum
Sors, & corona, præmium,
Laudes canentes Martyris
Abſolve nexu criminis.

Hic

Hic nempè mundi gaudia,
Et blanda fraudum pabula,
Imbuta felle deputans,
Pervenit ad cæleſtia.
Pœnas cucurrit fortiter,
Et ſuſtulit viriliter;
Fundensque pro Te ſanguinem,
Æterna bona poſſidet.
Ob hoc precatu ſupplici
Te poſcimus piiſſime;
In hoc triumpho Martyris
Dimitte noxam ſervulis.
Laus & perennis gloria
Patri ſit atque Filio,
Sancto ſimul Paraclito
In ſempiterna ſæcula, Amen.

Invicte Martyr, unicum
Patris ſecutus Filium,
Victis triumphas hoſtibus,
Victor fruens cæleſtibus.
Tui precatus munere
Noſtrum reatum dilue,
Arcens mali contagium,
Vitæ repellens tædium.
Soluta jam ſunt vincula
Tui ſacrati Corporis:
Nos ſolve vinclis ſæculi,
Dono ſuperni Numinis.
DEO Patri ſit gloria,
Ejusque ſoli Filio,
Cum Spiritu Paraclito,
Nunc, & per omne ſæculum, Am.

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Chriſto profuſum Sanguinem,
Et Martyrum victorias,
Dignamque cælo lauream
Lætis ſequamur vocibus.
Terrore victo ſæculi,
Pœnisque ſpretis corporis,
Mortis ſacræ compendio
Vitam beatam poſſident.
Traduntur igni Martyres,
Et beſtiarum dentibus:
Armata ſævit ungulis
Tortoris inſani manus.
Nudata pendent viſcera:
Sanguis ſacratus funditur:
Sed permanent immobiles
Vitæ perennis gratiâ.
Te nunc, Redemptor! quæſumus,
Ut Martyrum conſortio
Jungas precantes ſervulos
In ſempiterna ſæcula, Amen.

Rex glorioſe Martyrum,
Corona Confitentium,
Qui reſpuentes terrea
Perducis ad cæleſtia.
Aurem benignam protinùs
Intende noſtris vocibus:
Trophæa ſacra pangimus:
Ignoſce, quod deliquimus.
Tu vincis inter Martyres,
Parcisque Confeſſoribus:
Tu vince noſtra crimina,
Largitor indulgentiæ.

DEO

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DEO Patri ſit gloria,
Et Filio, qui à mortuis
Surrexit, ac Paraclito,
In ſempiterna ſæcula, Amen.

JESU Redemptor omnium,
Perpes corona Præſulum,
In hac die clementiùs
Indulgeas precantibus.

Tui ſacri qua nominis
Confeſſor almus claruit:
Hujus celebrat annua
Devota plebs ſolemnia.

Qui ritè mundi gaudia
Hujus caduca reſpuens,
Æternitatis præmio
Potitur inter Angelos.

Hujus benignus annue
Nobis ſequi veſtigia:
Hujus precatu ſervulis
Dimitte noxam criminis.

Sit Chriſte, Rex piiſſime!
Tibi, Patrique gloria,
Cum Spiritu Paraclito,
Nunc, & per omne ſæculum, Am.

JESU corona celſior,
Et veritas ſublimior,
Qui confitenti ſervulo
Reddis perenne præmium,

 Da

Da ſupplicanti cœtui,
Hujus rogatu, noxii
Remiſſionem criminis,
Rumpendo nexum vinculi.

Anni reverſo tempore,
Dies refulſit lumine,
Quo Sanctus hic de corpore
Migravit inter ſidera.

Hic vana terræ gaudia,
Et luculenta prædia,
Polluta ſorde deputans
Ovans tenet cæleſtia.

Te Chriſte, Rex piiſſime!
Hic confitendo jugiter,
Calcavit artes dæmonum,
Sævúmque averni principem.

Virtute clarus & fide,
Confeſſione ſedulus,
Jejuna membra deferens,
Dapes ſupernas obtinet.

Proinde Te piiſſime
Precamur omnes ſupplices,
Nobis ut hujus gratiâ
Pœnas remittas debitas.

Patri perennis gloria,
Natóque Patris unico,
Sanctóque ſit Paraclito
Per omne ſemper ſæculum, Amen.

JESU

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JESU corona Virginum,
Quem Mater illa concipit;
Quæ ſola Virgo parturit,
Hæc vota clemens accipe.
Qui pergis inter lilia,
Septus choreis Virginum,
Sponſus decorus gloriâ,
Sponſiſque reddens præmia.
Quocumque tendis, Virgines
Sequuntur, atque laudibus
Poſt te canentes curſitant,
Hymnoſque dulces perſonant.
Te deprecamur ſupplices,
Noſtris ut addas ſenſibus,
Neſcire prorſus omnia
Corruptionis vulnera.
Virtus, honor, laus, gloria
DEO Patri cum Filio,
Sancto ſimul Paraclito
In ſæculorum ſæcula, Amen.

Fortem virili pectore
Laudemus omnes fœminam,
Quæ ſanctitatis gloriâ
Ubique fulget inclyta.
Hæc ſancto amore ſaucia,
Dum mundi amorem noxium
Horreſcit, ad cæleſtia
Iter peregit arduum.
Carnem domans jejuniis,
Dulcique mentem pabulo
Orationis nutriens,
Cæli potitur gaudiis.

Rex Chriſte, virtus fortium,
Qui magna ſolus efficis,
Hujus precatu, quæſumus,
Audi benignus ſupplices.
DEO Patri ſit gloria,
Ejusque ſoli Filio,
Cum Spiritu Paraclito,
Nunc, & per omne ſæculum, Amen.

Litaniæ de SS. Nomine JESU.

Kyrie eleiſon, Chriſte eleiſon,
Kyrie eleiſon.
Chriſte audi nos,
Chriſte exaudi nos.
Pater de Cœlis DEUS, Miſerere nobis.
Fili Redemptor mundi DEUS, Miſerere nob.
Spiritus ſancte DEUS, Miſerere nobis.
Sancta Trinitas unus DEUS, Miſerere nobis.
JEſu Fili DEI vivi,
JEſu potentiſſime,
JEſu ſapientiſſime,
JEſu perfectiſſime,
JEſu glorioſiſſime,
JEſu mirifice,
JEſu jucundiſſime,
JEſu chariſſime,
JEſu clarior Sole,
JEſu pulchrior lunâ,
JEſu ſplendidior ſtellis
JEſu admirabilis,

} Miſerere nobis.

JEſu delectabilis,
JEſu honorabilis,
JEſu humillime,
JEſu pauperrime,
JEſu mitiſſime,
JEſu patientiſſime,
JEſu obedientiſſime,
JEſu caſtiſſime,
JEſu Amator caſtitatis,
JEſu Amator pacis,
JEſu Amor noſter,
JEſu Speculum vitæ,
JEſu Exemplar virtutum,
JEſu Decus morum,
JEſu Zelator animarum,
JEſu Refugium noſtrum,
JEſu Pater pauperum,
JEſu Conſolatio afflictorum,
JEſu Theſaurus fidelium,
JEſu Gemma pretioſa,
JEſu Armarium perfectionis,
JEſu bone Paſtor ovium,
JEſu Stella maris,
JEſu Lux vera,
JEſu Sapientia æterna,
JEſu Bonitas infinita,
JEſu Gaudium Angelorum,
JEſu Rex Patriarcharum,
JEſu Inſpirator Prophetarum,
JEſu Magiſter Apoſtolorum.
JEſu Doctor Evangeliſtarum,
JEſu Fortitudo Martyrum,

} Miſerere nobis.

JEſu Lumen Confeſſorum, Miſerere nobis.
JEſu Sponſe Virginum, Miſerere nobis.
JEſu Corona Sanctorum omnium, Miſ. nob.
Propitius eſto, Parce nobis, JESU!
Propitius eſto, Exaudi nos, JESU!
Ab omni malo, Libera nos, JESU!
Ab omni peccato,
Ab irâ tuâ,
Ab inſidiis diaboli,
A peſte, fame & bello,
A tranſgreſſione mandatorum tuorum,
Ab incurſu omnium malorum.
Per Incarnationem tuam,
Per Adventum tuum,
Per Nativitatem tuam,
Per Circumciſionem tuam,
Per dolores tuos,
Per flagella tua,
Per mortem tuam,
Per reſurrectionem tuam,
Per aſcenſionem tuam,
Per gaudia tua,
Per gloriam tuam,
Per dulciſſimam Virginem Matrem tuam,
Per interceſſionem omnium Sanctorum tuorum,

} Libera nos, JESU!

Agnus DEI! qui tollis peccata mundi, Parce nobis, JESU!
Agnus DEI! qui tollis peccata mundi, Exaudi nos, JESU!
Agnus DEI! qui tollis peccata mundi, Miſerere nobis, JESU!

JESU Chriſte! audi nos.
JESU Chriſte! exaudi nos.
Kyrie eleiſon, Chriſte eleiſon, Kyrie eleiſon.

Litaniæ Lauretanæ de Beata Virgine.

Kyrie eleiſon, Chriſte eleiſon, Kyrie eleiſon.
Chriſte! audi nos,
Chriſte! exaudi nos.
Pater de cælis Deus, Miſerere nobis.
Fili Redemptor mundi Deus, Miſerere nobis.
Spiritus ſancte Deus, Miſerere nobis.
Sancta Trinitas, unus Deus, Miſerere nobis.
Sancta MARIA, Ora pro nobis.
Sancta DEI Genitrix,
Sancta Virgo virginum,
Mater Chriſti,
Mater Divinæ gratiæ,
Mater puriſſima,
Mater caſtiſſima,
Mater inviolata,
Mater intemerata,
Mater amabilis,
Mater admirabilis,
Mater Creatoris,
Mater Salvatoris,
Virgo prudentiſſima,
Virgo veneranda,
Virgo prædicanda,

Ora pro nobis.

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Virgo potens,
Virgo clemens,
Virgo fidelis,
Speculum juſtitiæ,
Sedes ſapientiæ,
Cauſa noſtræ lætitiæ,
Vas ſpirituale,
Vas honorabile,
Vas inſigne devotionis,
Roſa myſtica,
Turris Davidica,
Turris eburnea,
Domus aurea,
Fœderis arca,
Janua Cæli,
Stella matutina,
Salus infirmorum,
Refugium peccatorum,
Conſolatrix afflictorum,
Auxilium Chriſtianorum,
Regina Angelorum,
Regina Patriarcharum,
Regina Prophetarum,
Regina Apoſtolorum,
Regina Martyrum,
Regina Confeſſorum,
Regina Virginum,
Regina Sanctorum omnium,

} Ora pro nobis.

Agnus DEI! qui tollis peccata mundi, Parce nobis, Domine!

Agnus DEI! qui tollis peccata mundi, Exaudi nos, Domine!

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Agnus DEI! qui tollis peccata mundi, Miſerere nobis.
Chriſte! audi nos,
Chriſte! exaudi nos.
Kyrie eleiſon, Chriſte eleiſon, Kyrie eleiſon.

CAPUT II.

De Proceſſionibus, quæ juxtà rituale Romanum fiunt ſine Ven. Sacramento.

§. I.

In Feſto Purificationis B. V. MARIÆ.

C*Ompletâ benedictione & diſtributione candelarum, fit Proceſſio. Et primò celebrans imponit incenſum in thuribulum: poſteà Diaconus vertens ſe ad populum, dicit:*



Procedamus in pace. In nomine Xti, Amen.

Præcedit thuriferarius cum thuribulo fumigante: dein Subdiaconus paratus deferens crucem, medius inter duos Acolythos cum candelabris & candelis accenſis: ſequitur Clerus per ordinem, ultimò celebrans cum Diacono à ſiniſtris, omnes cum candelis accenſis in manibus, & cantantur Antiphonæ ſequentes:

Adorna

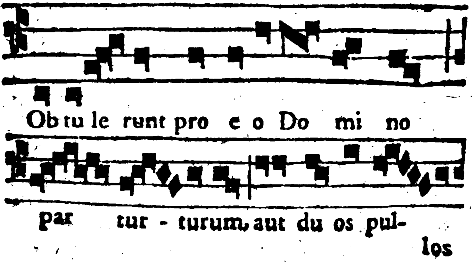


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ci piens Si me on in ulnas ſu - as,
præ di ca vit popu - lis : Do - minum
e - um eſ - ſe vi tæ & mor-
tis, & Sal va to rem mun - di.
Ant. Reſ pon ſum ac ce pit Si me on
à Spi ri tu ſan cto: Non vi-
ſu rum ſe mor tem, ni-ſi vi deret Xtum
Do-



Ingrediendo Eccleſiam canitur:



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Deinde fit Miſſa, & candelæ tenentur in manibus accenſæ, dum legitur Evangelium: & iterum ab Elevatione ad Communionem incluſivè.

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§. 2.

In die Palmarum.

Factâ benedictione & diſtributione Palmarum, fit Proceſſio. Et primò celebrans imponit incenſum in thuribulum, & Diaconus vertens ſe ad populum, dicit, ut ſuprà 185. Procedamus in pace. ℞. In Nomine Chriſti, Amen. *Præcedit thuriferarius cum thuribulo fumigante: deindè Subdiaconus paratus deferens Crucem, medius inter duos Acolythos cum candelabris & candelis accenſis: ſequitur Clerus per ordinem, ultimò celebrans cum Diacono à ſiniſtris, omnes cum ramis in manibus, & cantantur ſequentes Antiphonæ:*



in


in caſtellum, quod con trà vos eſt,
& inveni e - tis pullum a - ſi næ al-
li - ga tum, ſuper quem nullus ho-
mi - num ſedit: Solvi - te, & ad du-
ci te mihi. Si quis vos in ter-
ro ga - ve rit, di - ci te: Opus do-
mine

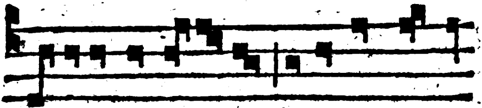


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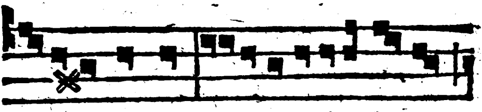

ma bant: Ho ſan na! be ne dic tus, qui
ve nit in nomine Do - mi ni: be ne dictum
Regnum Pa tris no ſtri Da vid, Ho ſan-
na in Ex cel - ſis! Mi ſe re re no-
bis, Fi li Da - vid! Oc cur runt
tur bæ cum flo ri bus & pal mis Re-
dem pto ri ob vi am, & Victori tri um
phanti


phan ti di gna bant ob ſe - qui a. Fi li um
DE - I o re gen tes præ di cant, & in
laudem Chri ſti vo ces to nant per
nu bi la: Ho ſan na in Ex cel ſis! Cum
An ge lis & pu e ris fi de les in ve-
ni amur, Tri - um pha to ri mor tis
cla man tes: Ho ſan na in Ex cel ſis!

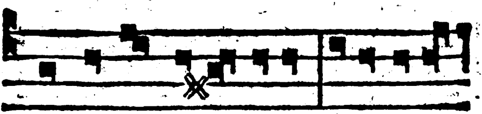
In reverſione Proceſſionis, duo vel quatuor cantores intrantes in Eccleſiam, & clauſo oſtio ſtantes versò facie ad Proceſſionem incipiunt. ℣. Gloria, Laus, *& decantant duos primos verſus. Sacerdos verò cum aliis extrà Eccleſiam, repetit eoſdem. Deindè, qui ſunt intùs, cantant alios verſus ſequentes, vel omnes, vel partem, prout videbitur; & qui ſunt extrà, ad quoslibet duos verſus reſpondent:* Gloria, Laus, *ſicut à principio* ℣.



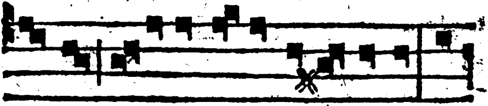
Glo ri a laus & ho nor Ti bi ſit, Rex



Chriſte Redemptor: cu i pu e ri le de cus



prompſit Ho - ſan na pi um. Iſ ra ël es



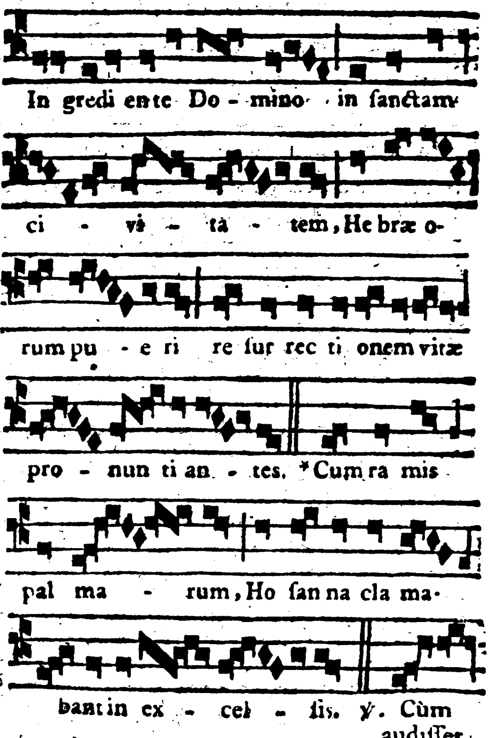
Tu Rex, Davi dis & in cly ta pro les, no-


mine qui in Do mi ni Rex be ne di cte
ve nis. ℣. Glo ri a. Cœ tus in Ex cel ſis,
te lau dat cæ li cus om nis, & mor ta lis
ho mo, & cun cta cre - a ta ſi mul.
℟. Glo ri a. Plebs Hebræ a Ti bi cum pal-
mis ob vi a ve nit: cum pre ce, vo to
hym-



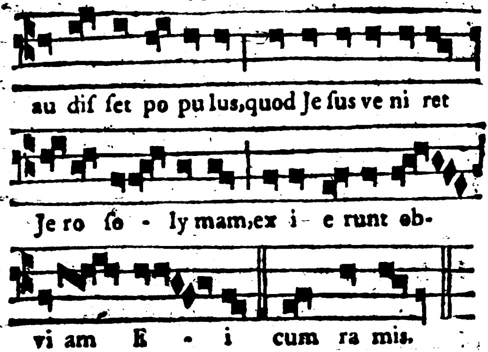
Gloria, laus, &c.

Poſteà Subdiaconus haſtili crucis percutit portam, quâ ſtatim apertâ, Proceſſio intrat Eccleſiam, cantando ſequens Reſp.



audiſſet

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Et non dicitur Gloria Patri. *Deindè celebratur Miſſa, & rami tenentur in manibus, dum cantatur Paſſio, & Evangelium tantùm.*

Feria V. in Cœna Domini.

Finitâ Miſſâ accenduntur intorticia, & fit Proceſſio more ſolito; alio tamen Subdiacono parato Crucem ferente. Sub Proceſſione cantatur Hymnus: Pangue lingua, *qui habetur ſuprà pag.* 168. *duobus Acolythis Sacramentum continuò incenſantibus uſque ad locum præparatum.*

Feria VI. in Paraſceve.

Poſt adorationem Crucis ordinatur Proceſſio ad locum, ubi pridiè Sacramentum repoſitum fuerat. Præcedit Subdiaconus cum Cruce inter duos Acoly-

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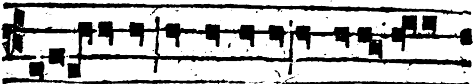
thos, deferentes candelabra cum cereis accenſis, & Clerus per ordinem, ultimo loco Sacèrdos cum miniſtris. Cùm perventum fuerit ad locum Sacramenti, accenduntur intorticia, quæ non extinguuntur, niſi poſt ſumptionem Sacramenti. Et revertendo ordine, quo venerant, duo Acolythi cum thuribulis continuò Sacramentum incenſant, interim cantatur Hymnus: Vexilla Regis prodeunt, *qui habetur ſuprà p. 161.*

§. 3.

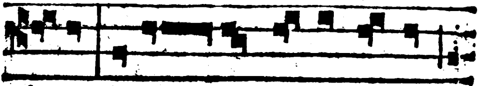
In Litaniis majoribus Feſto S. Marci, & minoribus Rogationum.



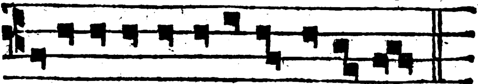
Gloria



Glo ri a Pa tri, & Fi li o, & Spi ri tu i -

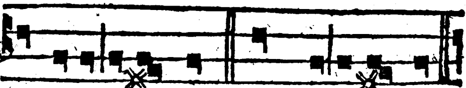


ſancto, ſicut, &c. & nunc & ſem per,



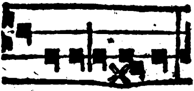
& in ſæ cu la ſæ cu lo rum. A men.

Et repetitur Antiph. Exurge, Domine! *Deindè genuflectant omnes, & duo Cantores antè altare majus genuflexi devotè Litanias cantare incipiant, cæteris eâdem voce reſpondentibus. Cùm cantatum fuerit:* S. Maria! ora pro nobis, *ſurgunt omnes, & ordinatè procedunt egredientes, Litaniaſque proſequentes, præcedente Cruce, & ſequente Clero, ultimo loco Sacerdos paratus ut ſuprà cum miniſtris ſacris veſtibus indutis.*



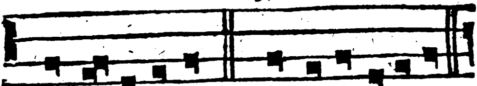
Ky ri e e lei ſon, Chri ſte e lei ſon.

Repetit Chorus:

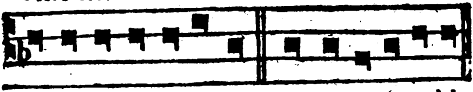


Ky ri e e leiſon.

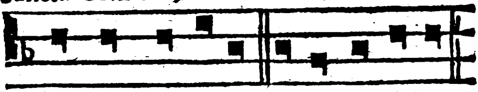
Chorus repetit:



Chri ſte! au di nos, Chriſte! ex au di nos.



Pa ter de cæ lis De us, Mi ſe re re nobis.
Fili Redemptor mundi DEUS,
Spiritus ſancte DEUS,
Sancta Trinitas, unus DEUS,



Sanc ta Ma ri a, O ra pro nobis.
Sancta DEI Genitrix, Ora pro nobis.
Sancta Virgo virginum, Ora pro nobis.
Sancte Michaël, Ora pro nobis.
Sancte Gabriël, Ora pro nobis.
Sancte Raphaël, Ora pro nobis.
Omnes ſancti Angeli & Archangeli, Orate pro nobis.
Omnes ſancti beatorum Spirituum Ordines, Orate pro nobis.
Sancte Joannes Baptiſta, Ora pro nobis.
Omnes ſancti Patriarchæ & Prophetæ, Orate pro nobis.
Sancte Petre, Ora pro nobis.
Sancte Paule, Ora pro nobis.
Sancte Andrea, Ora pro nobis.

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Sancte Jacobe,
Sancte Joannes,
Sancte Thoma,
Sancte Jacobe,
Sancte Philippe,
Sancte Bartholomæe,
Sancte Matthæe,
Sancte Simon,
Sancte Thadæe,
Sancte Matthia,
Sancte Barnaba,
Sancte Luca,
Sancte Marce,

} Ora pro nobis.

Omnes ſancti Apoſtoli & Evangeliſtæ, Orate pro nobis.

Omnes ſancti Diſcipuli Domini, Orate pro nobis.

Omnes ſancti Innocentes, Orate pro nobis.

Sancte Stephane, Ora pro nobis.

Sancte Laurenti, Ora pro nobis.

Sancte Vincenti, Ora pro nobis.

Sancti Fabiane & Sebaſtiane, Orate pro nobis.

Sancti Joannes & Paule, Orate pro nobis.

Sancti Coſma & Damiane, Orate pro nobis.

Sancti Gervaſi & Protaſi, Orate pro nobis.

Omnes ſancti Martyres, Orate pro nobis.

Sancte Silveſter, Ora pro nobis.

Sancte Gregori, Ora pro nobis.

Sancte Ambroſi, Ora pro nobis.

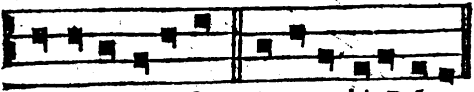
Sancte Auguſtine, Ora pro nobis.

Sancte Hieronyme, Ora pro nobis.

Sancte Martine, Ora pro nobis.

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Sancte Nicolae, Ora pro nobis.
Omnes ſancti Pontifices & Confeſſores, Orate pro nobis.
Omnes ſancti Doctores, Orate pro nobis.
Sancte Antoni, Ora pro nobis.
Sancte Benedicte, Ora pro nobis.
Sancte Bernarde, Ora pro nobis.
Sancte Dominice, Ora pro nobis.
Sancte Pater noſter Franciſce, Ora pro nobis.
Omnes ſancti Sacerdotes & Levitæ, Orate pro nobis.
Omnes SS. Monachi & Eremitæ, Orate, &c.
Sancta Maria Magdalena,
Sancta Agatha,
Sancta Lucia,
Sancta Agnes,
Sancta Cæcilia,
Sancta Catharina,
Sancta Anaſtaſia,
} Ora pro nobis.
Omnes SS. Virgines & Viduæ, Orate pro nob.
Omnes Sancti & Sanctæ Dei, Intercedite pro nobis.

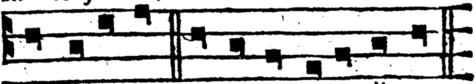


Pro pi ti us e ſto. ℟. Parce nobis D ñ e.
Propitius eſto, Exaudi nos, Domine!
Ab omni malo, Libera nos, Domine!
Ab omni peccato, Libera nos, Domine!
Ab irâ tuâ, Libera nos, Domine!
A ſubitaneâ & improviſâ morte, Libera, &c.
Ab inſidiis diaboli, Libera nos, Domine!

Ab

Ab irâ, & odio, & omni malâ voluntate,
A ſpiritu fornicationis,
A fulgure & tempeſtate,
A morte perpetuâ,
Per myſterium ſanctæ Incarnationis tuæ,
Per Adventum tuum,
Per Nativitatem tuam,
Per Baptiſmum & ſanctum Jejunium tuum,
Per Crucem & Paſſionem tuam,
Per Mortem & Sepulturam tuam,
Per ſanctam Reſurrectionem tuam.
Per admirabilem Aſcenſionem tuam,
Per Adventum Spiritûs ſancti Paracliti,
In die Judicii,

Libera nos, Domine!



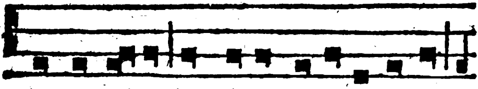
Pec ca to res ℟. Te ro gamus, audi nos.

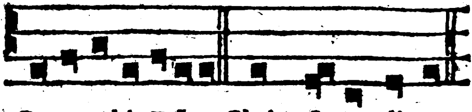
Ut nobis parcas, ℟. Te rogamus, audi nos.
Ut nobis indulgeas,
Ut ad veram pœnitentiam nos perducere digneris,
Ut Eccleſiam tuam ſanctam regere & conſervare digneris.
Ut Domnum Apoſtolicum, & omnes Eccleſiaſticos Ordines in ſancta Religione conſervare digneris,
Ut inimicos ſanctæ Eccleſiæ humiliare digneris,
Ut Regibus & Principibus Chriſtianis

Te rogamus, audi nos.

pacem & veram concordiam donare digneris,
Ut cuncto populo Chriſtiano pacem & unitatem largiri digneris,
Ut nosmetipſos in tuo ſancto ſervitio confortare & conſervare digneris,
Ut mentes noſtras ad Cœleſtia Deſideria erigas,
Ut omnibus benefactoribus noſtris ſempiterna bona retribuas,
Ut animas noſtras, fratrum, propinquorum & benefactorum noſtrorum ab æterna damnatione eripias,
Ut fructus terræ dare & conſervare digneris,
Ut omnibus fidelibus defunctis requiem æternam donare digneris,
Ut nos exaudire digneris,
Fili DEI!

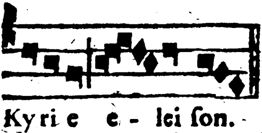
Te rogamus, audi nos.





Kyrie





Pater noſter. *Secretò.* ℣. Et ne nos inducas in tentationem,

℟. Sed libera nos à malo.

Pſalmus 96.

DEUS in adjutorium meum intende: Domine ad adjuvandum me feſtina.

Confundantur & revereantur: qui quærunt animam meam.

Avertantur retrorſum & erubeſcant: qui volunt mihi mala.

Avertantur ſtatim erubeſcentes: qui dicunt mihi, euge, euge.

Exultent & lætentur in Te omnes, qui quærunt Te: & dicant ſemper, magnificetur Dominus, qui diligunt ſalutare tuum.

Ego verò egenus & pauper ſum: DEUS adjuva me.

Adjutor meus & Liberator meus es Tu: Domine, ne moreris.

Gloria Patri, & Filio, & Spiritui ſancto: Sicut erat in principio, &c.

℣. Sal:

℣. Salvos fac ſervos tuos:

℟. DEUS meus, ſperantes in Te.

℣. Eſto nobis, Domine, turris fortitudinis:

℟. A facie inimici.

℣. Nihil proficiat inimicus in nobis:

℟. Et filius iniquitatis non opponat nocére nobis.

℣. Domine, non ſecundùm peccata noſtra facias nobis:

℟. Neque ſecundùm iniquitates noſtras retribuas nobis.

℣. Oremus pro Pontifice noſtro N:

℟. Dominus conſervet eum, & vivificet eum, & beatum faciat eum in terra, & non tradat eum in animam inimicorum ejus.

℣. Oremus pro benefactoribus noſtris:

℟. Retribuere dignâre, Domine, omnibus nobis bona facientibus, propter Nomen tuum vitam æternam, Amen.

℣. Oremus pro fidelibus defunctis:

℟. Requiem æternam dona eis, Domine, & Lux perpetua luceat eis.

℣. Requieſcant in pace:

℟. Amen.

℣. Pro fratribus noſtris abſentibus:

℟. Salvos fac ſervos tuos, Deus meus, ſperantes in Te.

℣. Mitte eis, Domine, auxilium de Sancto:

℟. Et de Sion tuêre eos.

℣. Domine! exaudi orationem meam:

℟. Et clamor meus ad Te veniat.

℣. Dominus vobiscum;

℟. Et cum Spiritu tuo.

Oremus.

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Oremus.

DEUS! cui proprium eſt miſereri ſemper & parcere: ſuſcipe deprecationem noſtram, ut nos, & omnes famulos tuos, quos delictorum catena conſtringit, miſeratio tuæ pietatis clementer abſolvat.

Exaudi, quæſumus, Domine! ſupplicum preces, & confitentium Tibi parce peccatis: ut pariter nobis indulgentiam tribuas benignus & pacem.

Ineffabilem nobis, Domine! miſericordiam clementer oſtende: ut ſimul nos & à peccatis omnibus exuas, & à pœnis, quas pro his meremur, eripias.

DEUS! qui culpâ offenderis, pœnitentiâ placaris: preces populi tui ſupplicantis propitiùs reſpice; & flagella tuæ iracundiæ, quæ pro peccatis noſtris meremur, averte.

Omnipotens, ſempiterne DEUS! miſerere famulo tuo Pontifici noſtro N. & dirige eum, ſecundùm tuam clementiam, in viam ſalutis æternæ; ut te donante tibi placita cupiat, & totâ virtute perficiat.

DEUS! à quo ſancta deſideria, recta conſilia, & juſta ſunt opera: da ſervis tuis illam, quam mundus dare non poteſt, pacem; ut & corda noſtra mandatis tuis dedita, & hoſtium ſublatâ formidine, tempora ſint tuâ protectione tranquilla.

Ure

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Ure igne ſancti Spiritûs renes noſtros & cor noſtrum, Domine! ut Tibi caſto corpore ſerviamus, & mundo corde placeamus.

Fidelium, DEUS! omnium Conditor & Redemptor animabus famulorum, famularúmque tuarum remiſſionem cunctorum tribue peccatorum: ut indulgentiam, quam ſemper optaverunt, piis ſupplicationibus conſequantur.

Actiones noſtras, quæſumus, Domine! aſpirando præveni, & adjuvando proſequere: ut cuncta noſtra oratio & operatio à te ſemper incipiat, & per te cœpta finiatur.

Omnipotens, ſempiterne DEUS! qui vivorum dominaris ſimul & mortuorum, omniúmque miſereris, quos tuos fide & opere futuros eſſe prænoſcis: Te ſupplices exoramus, ut pro quibus effundere preces decrevimus, quosque vel præſens ſæculum adhuc in carne retinet, vel futurum jam exutos corpore ſuſcepit, intercedentibus omnibus Sanctis tuis, pietatis tuæ Clementiâ, omnium delictorum ſuorum veniam conſequantur. Per Dominum noſtrum JEſum Chriſtum Filium tuum, qui tecum vivit & regnat in unitate Spiritûs ſancti DEUS. Per omnia ſæcula ſæculorum, Amen.

℣. Dominus vobiscum:

℟. Et cum Spiritu tuo.

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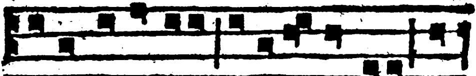
℣. Exaudiat nos omnipotens & miſericors Dominus: ℟. Amen.

℣. Et fidelium animæ per miſericordiam DEI requieſcant in pace: ℟. Amen.

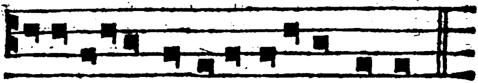
APPENDIX.

In Inveſtitione & Profeſſione Sororum.

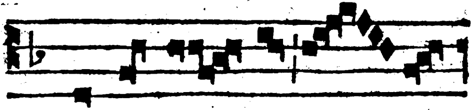
Antiphona.



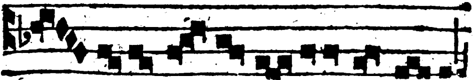
Ve ni ſpon ſa X ti, ac ci pe co ronam, quam



ti bi Dñs præ pa ra vit in æ ter num.



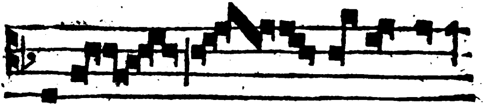
Reſp. Reg num mun - di, & om-



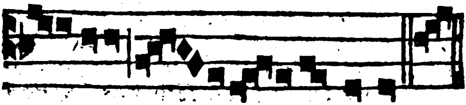
nem or - na tum ſæ cu li con tempſi, propter



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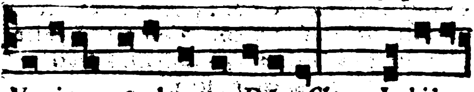
Glo ri a Pa tri, &



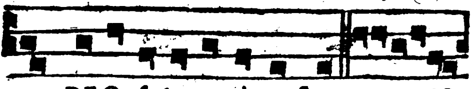
Fi - li o, & Spi ri - tu - i ſanc to. Qu.

In Jubilæo Patrum & Fratrum.

Finitâ in Choro Horâ, quæ præmittitur Summo Sacro, poſt aſperſionem aquæ benedictæ, ſi ſit Dominica, Patres & Fratres congregati, proceſſionaliter præcedente fratre, induto ſuperpelliceo, Crucem portante, ſequuntur bini per ordinem, deìn Cantores, poſteà Diaconus & Subdiaconus induti Dalmaticis, in fine Officiator indutus pluviali, pergunt ad domum Capitularem, in qua tunc erit Jubilarius. Cùm pervenerint ad oſtium domûs Capitularis, Superior cum Diacono, & Subdiacono & Cantoribus intrant, & incipiunt Antiphonam ſequentem.



Ve ni te, exul temus Dño. *Chorus.* Ju bile-



mus DEO ſa lu ta ri no ſtro. e u o u a e.

Deindè

Deinde Cantores intonant Pſalmum:

Jubilate DEO omnis terra: ℞. *Chorus:* Servite Domino in lætitia. *Cantores repetunt Ant.* Venite, exultemus Domino, jubilemus Deo ſalutari noſtro: ℞. *Chorus:* Introite in conſpectu ejus, in exultatione. *Cantores:* Venite, exultemus Domino, jubilemus DEO Salutari noſtro: *Chorus:* Scitote, quoniam Dominus ipſe eſt DEUS, ipſe fecit nos, & non ipſi nos. *Cantores:* Venite, exultemus Domino, jubilemus Deo ſalutari noſtro: *Chorus:* Populus ejus, & oves paſcuæ ejus: introite portas ejus in Confeſſione; atria ejus in hymnis, confitemini illi. *Cantores:* Venite, exultemus Domino, jubilemus DEO Salutari noſtro: *Chorus:* Laudate Nomen ejus, quoniam ſuavis eſt Dominus: in æternum miſericordia ejus, & uſque in generationem, & generationem veritas ejus. *Cantores:* Venite, exultemus Domino, jubilemus Deo Salutari noſtro: *Chorus:* Gloria Patri, & Filio, & Spiritui ſancto. *Cantores:* Venite, exultemus Domino, jubilemus DEO Salutari noſtro: *Chorus:* Sicut erat in principio, & nunc, & ſemper, & in ſæcula ſæculorum. Amen. *Cantores:* Venite, exultemus Domino, jubilemus Deo Salutari noſtro.

CAPUT

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CAPUT III.

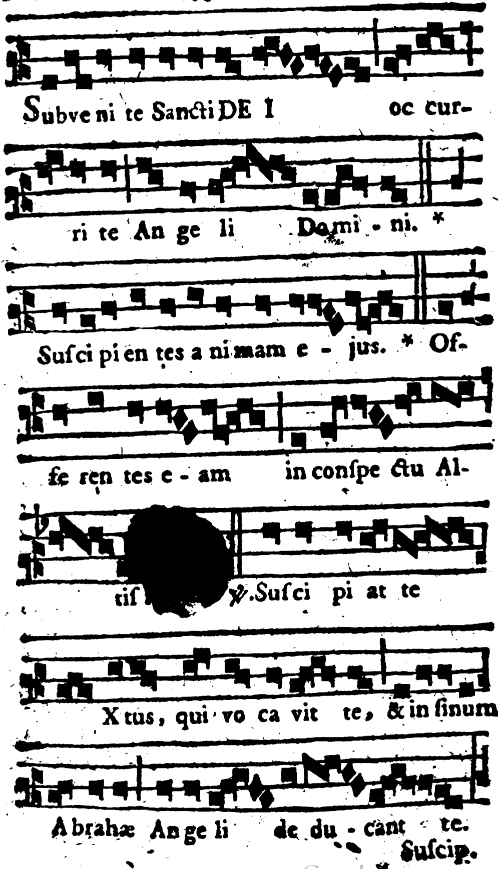
Solemnia pro Defunctis.

§. I.

Ordo Exequiarum, juxtà Rituale Romanum.

C*Onſtituto tempore, quo Corpus ad Eccleſiam deferendum eſt, convocentur Fratres in Eccleſiam. Sacerdos induitur ſuperpelliceo, & ſtolâ nigrâ, vel etiam Pluviali ejusdem coloris. Ordinatur Proceſſio, Clerico præferente Crucem, & alio Aquam benedictam ad infirmariam: diſtribuuntur cerei, & accenduntur intorticia, proceduntque prælatâ Cruce. Sacerdos, antequam cadaver efferatur, illud aſpergit Aquâ benedictâ; mox dicit Antiphon.* Si iniquitates; *Et Pſalmum:* De profundis; *In fine:* Requiem æternam; *Repetit iterum Antiphonam:* Si iniquitates. [illegible]*daver efferatur, & Sacerdos de infirma*[illegible]*e, ſtatim gravi voce intonat Antiphon*[illegible]bunt Domino; *Et Cantores incheant* [illegible]m: Miſerere, &c. *cæteris alternatim proſequentibus. Si longitudo itineris poſtulaverit, dicantur alii Pſalmi ex Officio mortuorum, & in fine cujuscunque Pſalmi* Requiem æternam. *Ad ingreſſum Eccleſiæ repetitur Antiphona:* Exultabunt Domino oſſa humiliata. *In Eccleſia Cantor incipit Reſponſorium ſequens:*

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Depoſito feretro in Eccleſia, ità ut defuncti pedes, ſi fuerit Laicus, ſint verſus Altare majus; ſi verò fuerit Sacerdos, caput ſit verſus ipſum Altare, & cereis accenſis circà corpus, ſtatim, niſi quid impediat, dicatur Officium Mortuorum, cum tribus Nocturnis & Laudibus, & incipiant Cantores abſolutè Invitatorium: Regem, cui omnia vivunt, *&c. & duplicantur Antiphonæ. Ad finem Officii, poſt Antiphonam Cantici:* Benedictus, *&c.* Ego ſum, *&c. dicitur:* Pater noſter, *ſecretò.*

℣. Et ne nos inducas in tentationem:
℟. Sed libera nos à malo.
℣. A porta inferi:
℟. Erue, Domine! animam ejus.
℣. Requieſcat in pace: ℟. Amen.
℣. Domine! exaudi orationem meam:
℟. Et clamor meus ad Te veniat.
℣. Dominus vobiſcum:
℟. Et cum Spiritu tuo.

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Oremus.

Abſolve, quæſumus, Domine! animam famuli tui N. ab omni vinculo delictorum, ut in reſurrectionis gloria inter Sanctos & Electos tuos reſuſcitatus reſpiret. Per Chriſtum Dominum noſtrum: ℟. Amen.

Dum in Officio dicuntur Laudes, Sacerdos cum miniſtris paratur ad celebrandam Miſſam ſolemnem pro defuncto, ſi tempus congruens fuerit, ut in die Depoſitionis in Miſſali Romano.

Finitâ Miſſâ Sacerdos, depoſitâ Caſulâ, ſeu Planeta & Manipulo, accipit Pluviale nigri coloris, & Subdiaconus accipit Crucem, & accedit ad feretrum, & ſe ſiſtit ad caput defuncti cum Cruce, medius inter duos Acolythos ſeu ceroferarios cum candelabris & candelis accenſis: & omnes alii Fratres veniunt ordinatim in gradu ſuo cum candelis accenſis, & ſtant in circuitu feretri, tum ſequitur Sacerdos cum Diacono, aliiſque miniſtris; & factâ reverentiâ Altari, ſiſtit ſe contrà Crucem ad pedes defuncti retrò aſtantibus ei à ſiniſtris duobus Acolythis, uno cum Thuribulo & Navicula incenſi, altero cum vaſe Aquæ benedictæ & Aſperſorio, & Acolytho ſeu Clerico tenente librum, abſolutè dicit ſequentem Orationem:

Non intres in judicium cum ſervo tuo, Domine! quia nullus apud Te juſtificabitur homo, niſi per Te omnium peccatorum ei tribuatur remiſſio.

Non ergo eum, quæſumus, tua judicialis ſententia premat, quem tibi vera ſupplicatio Fidei Chriſtianæ commendat: ſed gratiâ tuâ

illi

illi ſuccurrente, mereatur evadere judicium ultionis, qui, dum viveret, inſignitus eſt ſignaculo ſanctæ Trinitatis, qui vivis & regnas in ſæcula ſæculorum: ℞. Amen.

Deinde Cantores incipiunt:



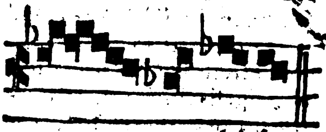
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Circa finem hujus Reſponſorii Sacerdos Acolytho, ſeu Diacono miniſtrante, accipit incenſum de Naviculâ, & imponit Thuribulo, finitoque Reſp. Cantor intonat:



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e - - - - . - lei ſon.

Mox Sacerdos dicit altà voce: Pater noſter, *&c. & ſecretò dicitur ab omnibus: & ipſe interim accipit à Diacono vel Acolytho aſperſorium Aquæ benedictæ, & factà profundà inclinatione Cruci, quæ eſt ex adverſo, Diacono ſeu miniſtro genuflectente, & fimbrias pluvialis ſublevante: circumiens feretrum, aſpergit corpus defuncti ter à parte dextrâ, & ter à ſiniſtra, deinde reverſus ad locum, Diacono miniſtrante, accipit Thuribulum, & eadem modo circuit feretrum, & corpus incenſat, ut aſperſerat: poſteà reddito Thuribulo ei, à quo acceperat, ſtans in loco ſuo, Acolytho ſeu alio miniſtro tenente librum apertum ante ſe, dicit:*

℣. Et ne nos inducas in tentationem:
℟. Sed libera nos à malo.
℣. A porta inferi:
℟. Erue, Domine! animam ejus.
℣. Requieſcat in pace: ℟. Amen.
℣. Domine! exaudi orationem meam:
℟. Et clamor meus ad Te veniat.
℣. Dominus vobiſcum:
℟. Et cum Spiritu tuo.

Oremus.

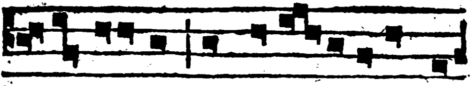
DEUS! cui proprium eſt miſereri ſemper & parcere: Te ſupplices exoramus pro

 ani-

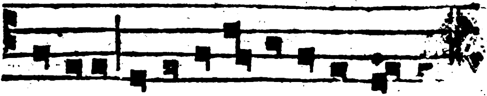
anima famuli tui N. quam hodie de hoc ſeculo migrare juſſiſti; ut non tradas eam in manus inimici, neque obliviſcaris in finem, ſed jubeas eam à ſanctis Angelis ſuſcipi, & ad Patriam Paradiſi perduci, ut, quia in Te ſperavit & credidit, non pœnas inferni ſuſtineat, ſed Gaudia ſempiterna poſſideat. Per Chriſtum Dominum noſtrum: ℟. Amen.

Si defunctus fuerit Sacerdos, in oratione dicitur: Pro anima famuli tui Sacerdotis, quam, &c. *Finita Oratione corpus defertur ad ſepulchrum, ſi tunc deferendum ſit, & dum portatur, Clerici cantant Antiphonam ſequentem:*





te ſuſ ci pi at, & cum La za ro quondam

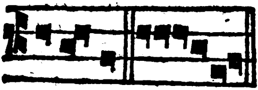


pau pe re æ ternam ha be as re - qui em.

Cùm autem perventum fuerit ad ſepulchrum, ſi non eſt benedictum, Sacerdos illud benedicit, dicens hanc Orationem:

DEUS! cujus miſeratione animæ Fidelium requieſcunt, hunc tumulum benedicere dignâre, eique Angelum tuum ſanctum deputà cuſtodem, & quorum, quarúmque corpora hîc ſepeliuntur, animas eorum ab omnibus abſolve vinculis delictorum, ut in Te ſemper cum Sanctis tuis ſine fine lætentur. Per Chriſtum Dominum noſtrum: ℞. Amen.

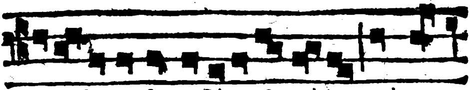
Dicta Oratione, Sacerdos Aqua benedicta aſpergat, deindè incenſet corpus defuncti & tumulum, ac intonat Antiph.



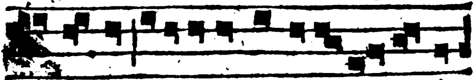
E go ſum. E u o u a e.

Et cantatur Canticum Benedictus *Tono Pſalmorum, & repetitur Antiph.*

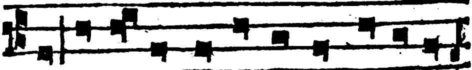
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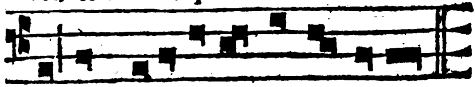
E go ſum reſurre cti o, & vi ta, qui cre-



dit in Me, e ti am ſi mor tu us ſu e rit vi-



vet, & om nis, qui vi vit & cre dit in



Me, non mo ri e tur in æ ter num.

Poſteà Sacerdos dicit: Kyrie eleiſon. Chriſte eleiſon. Kyrie eleiſon. Pater noſter, &c. *Interim corpus aſpergit.*

℣. Et ne nos inducas in tentationem:
℟. Sed libera nos à malo.
℣. A porta inferi:
℟. Erue, Domine! animam ejus.
℣. Requieſcat in pace: ℟. Amen.
℣. Domine! exaudi orationem meam:
℟. Et clamor meus ad Te veniat.
℣. Dominus vobiſcum:
℟. Et cum Spiritu tuo.

Oremus.

Fac, quæſumus, Domine! hanc cum ſervo tuo defuncto (*vel* famula tua defuncta) mi-

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miſericordiam, ut factorum ſuorum in pœnis non recipiat vicem, qui (*vel* quæ) ... am in votis tenuit voluntatem: ut ſicut hîc eum (*vel* eam) vera fides junxit fidelium turmis, ità illic eum (*vel* eam) tua miſeratio ſociet Angelicis Choris. Per Chriſtum Dominum noſtrum: ℟. Amen.

℣. Requiem æternam dona ei, Domi...!

℟. Et Lux perpetua luceat ei.

℣. Requieſcat in pace: ℟. Amen.

℣. Anima ejus, & animæ omnium Fidelium Defunctorum per miſericordiam DEI requieſcant in pace: ℟. Amen.

Deindè à ſepultura in Eccleſiam, vel in Sac... ...iam revertentes, dicant ſine cantu Antiphonam: Si iniquitates, *cum Pſalmo:* De profundis, *&c.* Requiem æternam, *&c.*

Quod ſi corpus tunc ad ſepulturam non deferatur, cantato ℟. Libera *cum collecta; ſtatim, omiſſa Antiph.* In Paradiſum, *Sacerdos intonat Ant.* Ego ſum, *&c. ut ſuprà.*

§. 2.

In die Commemorationis omnium Fidelium Defunctorum.

Ipſo die Commemorationis omnium Fidelium Defunctorum, abſoluta Miſſa ſolemni, fiunt tres Stationes. Prima in Choro, apud feretrum, in medio Chori poſitum. Celebrans retrahit ſe ad cornu Epiſtolæ, ubi exuitur caſula; & depoſito manipulo accipit pluviale nigrum. Subdiaconus medius inter duos Aco-

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Acolythos, cum candelabris & candelis accenſis, defert Crucem, ſicut in Proceſſionibus, præcedentibus duobus Acolythis aliis, uno cum thuribulo & navicula incenſi, alio cum vaſe Aquæ benedictæ & aſperſorio: ſequitur celebrans facta prius Altari reverentia, & Diaconus à ſiniſtris ejus. Subdiaconus cum Cruce ſiſtit ſe ad pedes feretri, ſeu lecticæ mortuorum contrà Altare, medius inter dictos Acolythos tenentes luminaria; Celebrans verò ex alia parte in capite loci inter Altare & feretrum, aliquantùm versùs cornu Epiſtolæ, ita, ut crucem Subdiaconi reſpiciat: à ſiniſtris ejus Diaconus, & propè eum alii duo Acolythi, deferentes thuribulum & vas Aquæ benedictæ. Interim cantatur ℟. Libera me, Domine! *Et circà illius finem Celebrans imponit incenſum in thuribulum, benedicens illud more ſolito, miniſtrante Diacono naviculam: & finito* Kyrie eleiſon, *incipit intelligibili voce:* Pater noſter: *& ſecretè proſequendo reliqua, accipit aſperſorium de manu Diaconi, & facta Altari reverentia, comitante eodem Diacono à dextris, & tenente fimbriam anteriorem pluvialis, circuiens feretrum, aſpergit illud Aqua benedicta, ter à parte dextra, & ter à ſiniſtra. Cùm tranſit antè crucem, profundè inclinat, Diaconus verò genuflectit: poſteà de manu ejuſdem Diaconi accipit thuribulum; & eodem modo, quo aſperſerat, incenſat. Et rediens ad priſtinum locum, Diacono tenente librum, junctis manibus, dicit:*

℣. Et ne nos inducas in tentationem:
℟. Sed libera nos à malo.
℣. A porta inferi:
℟. Erue, Domine! animas eorum.

℣.

℣. Requieſcant in pace: ℟. Amen.
℣. Domine! exaudi orationem meam:
℟. Et clamor meus ad Te veniat.
℣. Dominus vobiſcum:
℟. Et cum Spiritu tuo.

Oremus.

DEUS, qui nos patrem & matrem honorare præcepiſti: miſerere clementer animabus parentum noſtrorum, eorumque peccata dimitte: noſque eos in æternæ claritatis gaudio fac videre. Per Chriſtum Dominum noſtrum: ℟. Amen.

Deinde Celebrans faciens crucem manu dexterâ ſuper tumulos, dicit:

℣. Requiem æternam dona eis, Domine!
℟. Et Lux perpetua luceat eis.

Et dicto per Cantores: Requieſcant in pace:
℟. Amen.

Iidem incipiunt Reſponſorium: Subvenite; *& procedunt omnes proceſſionaliter, Subdiacono Crucem ferente, ſequitur Officiator cum Diacono, qui ei aſperſorium miniſtravit, & procedens hinc inde ad latera, tumulos aſpergit, Diacono fimbriam pluvialis tenente.*

Secunda Statio fit in Domo Capitulari, in qua Subdiaconus ſiſtit ſe ad Altare, verſâ facie contrà oſtium Domûs Capitularis, & Fratres vadunt ad latera: Officiator ſtat contrà Crucem, & finito Reſponſorio ad Kyrie eleiſon, *ſub* Pater noſter, *ter aſpergit tumulos in loco ſuo, quo ſtat, terque ducens thuribulum, ſemel in medio, & ſemel ad*

quodlibet latus: & dictis verſibus conſuetis, ut ſuprà in prima Statione, ſubnectis Orationem ſequentem:

Oremus.

DEUS, veniæ largitor, & humanæ ſalutis amator: quæſumus clementiam tuam, ut noſtræ congregationis Fratres, propinquos & benefactores, qui ex hoc ſæculo tranſierunt: beatâ Mariâ ſemper Virgine intercedente, cum omnibus Sanctis tuis, ad perpetuæ beatitudinis conſortium pervenire concedas. Per Chriſtum Dominum noſtrum:

℟. Amen.

Deindè celebrans faciens crucem manu dexterâ ſuper tumulos, dicit:

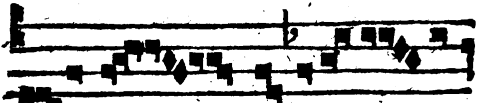
℣. Requiem æternam dona eis, Domine!

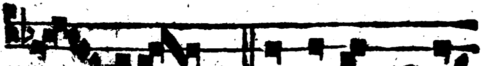
℟. Et Lux perpetua luceat eis.

Et dicto per Cantores: Requieſcant in pace:

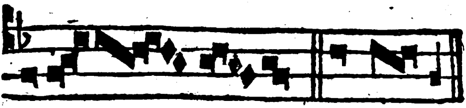
℟. Amen.

Iidem incipiunt Reſponſorium ſequens:






dica re ſæ - culum per
ig - nem. ℣. Di ri ge, Do mine
De us me - us! in con ſpectu tu o
vi am me - am. Dum ve. ℣.
Requiem æ ternam dona e is,
Do mi - ne! Et Lux per pe - tu a lu-



ce at e - is. Dum Vene.

Sub hoc Reſponſorio proceditur ad Navim Eccleſiæ, ubi ſervatur tertia Statio hoc modo: Subdiaconus ſiſtit ſe antè ſcamnum communicantium, facie verſa contrà Officiatorem, & fratres manent hinc indè diviſi contrà ſe mutuo, Officiator in fine ſtans contrà Crucem, facit ut ſuprà in Domo Capitulari, dictiſque verſibus conſuetis ſubjungit hanc Orationem:

Oremus.

DEUS, cujus miſeratione animæ Fidelium requieſcunt: famulis & famulabus tuis, & omnibus hîc & ubique in Chriſto quieſcentibus, da propitiùs veniam peccatorum, ut à cunctis reatibus abſoluti, Tecum ſine fine lætentur. Per eundem Chriſtum Dominum noſtrum. ℟. Amen.

Deindè celebrans faciens Crucem manu dextra ſuper tumulos, dicit:

℣. Requiem æternam dona eis, Domine!

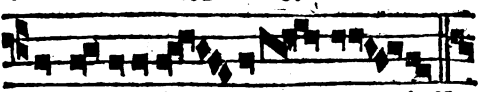
℟. Et Lux perpetua luceat eis.

Et dicto per Cantores: Requieſcant in pace: ℟. Amen.

Præcedente Cruce, procedendo ad Chorum canitur Reſponſorium ſequens, dum interim Officiator cum miniſtris, facta ſummo Altari competente reverentia, ad Sacriſtiam revertitur.

℟. Me-


℟. Memen to me i, DE - US! quia ven-
tus eſt vi ta me - a: *Nec
aſ pi ci at me viſus homi - nis.
℣. De pro fun - dis cla ma vi ad Te Domi-
- ne, Do mi ne, ex au di vo cem
me - am. Nec aſp. Re qui em æ ter-
nam do na e is, Do mi ne, Et Lux
per-



Non dicitur Kyrie eſeiſon *aut preces.*

§. 3.

De Abſolutione poſt Sacrum.

Dum poſt Summum Sacrum facienda eſt Abſolutio ad Tumulum aut Tumbam, canitur Reſp. Libera, fol. 219. *& fiunt reliqua ut ibi. Factâque incenſatione Sacerdos cantat:*

℣. Et ne nos inducas in tentationem:
℟. Sed libera nos à malo.
℣. A porta inferi:
℟. Erue, Domine, animam ejus.
℣. Requieſcat in pace: ℟. Amen.
℣. Domine, exaudi orationem meam:
℟. Et clamor meus ad Te veniat.
℣. Dominus vobiſcum:
℟. Et cum Spiritu tuo.

Oremus.

Abſolve, quæſumus, Domine, animam famuli Tui N. ab omni vinculo delictorum, ut in reſurrectionis gloria inter Sanctos & Electos tuos reſuſcitatus reſpiret. Per Chriſtum Dominum noſtrum. ℟. Amen.
℣. Requiem æternam dona Ei, Domine:
℟. Et Lux perpetua luceat ei.

Cantores cantant:

℣. Requieſcant in pace. ℟. Amen.

Sacer-

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Sacerdos deinde dicit voce intelligibili:

Anima ejus, & animæ omnium Fidelium Defunctorum per miſericordiam DEI requieſcant in pace: ℟. Amen.

Quo dicto cum miniſtris facta Altari reverentia redit ad Sacriſtiam, & Communitas ad Chorum, cantando Reſp. Memento, &c. *ut ſuprà.*

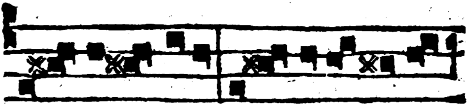
In Anniverſario Defunctorum poteſt etiam dici ſequens

Oratio.

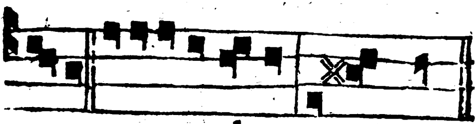
DEUS Indulgentiarum Domine, da Animæ Famuli tui N. cujus Anniverſarium depoſitionis diem commemoramus; refrigerii ſedem, quietis beatitudinem, & Luminis claritatem. Per Chriſtum, &c. *ut ſuprà.*

Si Officium ſit pro pluribus, Collecta dicantur in plurali.

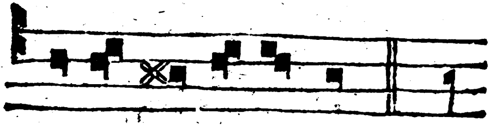
Te



Te DEum laudamus, Te Dominum con fi-



temur, Te æ ternum Patrem omnis

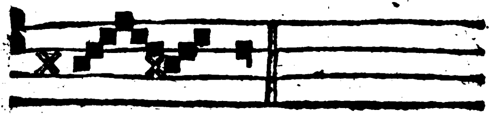


ter ra ve ne - ra - tur.

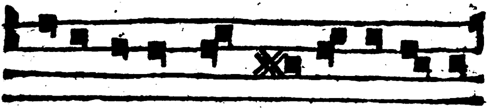
Tibi omnes Angeli, Tibi Cœli & univerſæ Poteſtates.

Tibi Cherubim & Seraphim, inceſſabili voce proclamant:

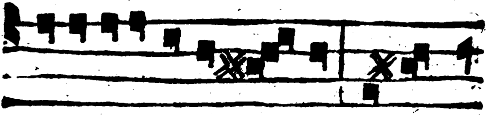
Sanctus,



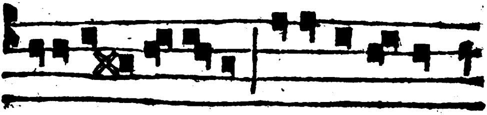
Sanc - tus,
Sanc - tus,



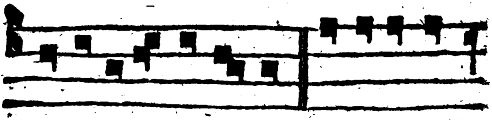
Sanctus Do mi nus DE US Sab ba oth!



Ple ni ſunt cæ li & ter ra ma jeſ-
Te glorioſus Apoſtolorum Chorus,



ta tis glo ri æ tu æ. Te Prophe ta rum



lau da bi lis nu me rus, Te mar ty rum
candi-

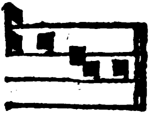
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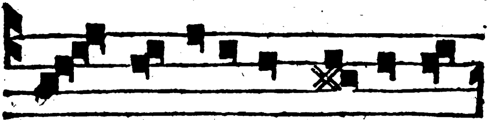


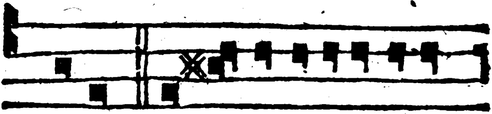
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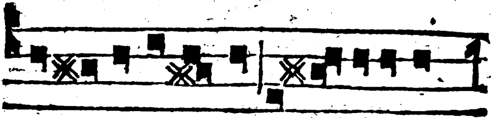


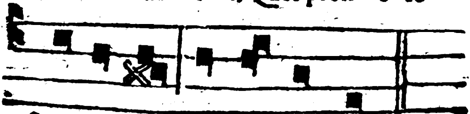
Tu deviſto mortis aculeo , aperuiſti credentibus Regna cœlorum.

Tu ad Dexteram DEI ſedes, in gloria Patris.





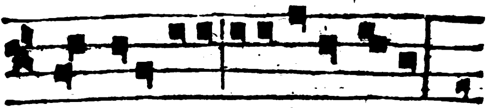




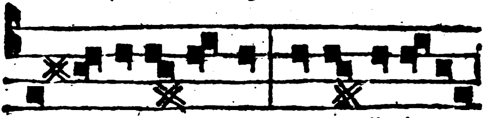
Æterna



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ex - tolle il los uſque in æ ter num.



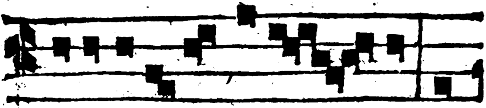
Per ſin gu los di es be ne di cimus te,

Et laudamus Nomen tuum in ſæculum, & in ſæculum ſæculi.

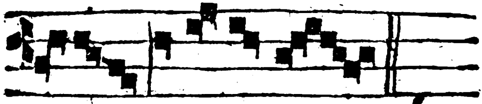
Dignare, Domine! die iſto, ſine peccato nos cuſtodire.

Miſerere noſtri, Domine! miſerere noſtri.

Fiat miſericordia Tua, Domine! ſuper nos, quemadmodum ſperavimus in Te.



In Te, Do mi ne! ſpe ra - vi, Non



- confundar in æ - ter - num.

Ad laudem & gloriam Omnipotentis, Beatiſſimæ Virginis Matris, omniúmque Sanctorum.

INDEX

INDEX
RERUM ALPHABETICUS.

Adorna Thalamum. 186
Ad regias Agni dapes. 164
Æterna Chriſti munera. 174
Ars intonandi. 30
A Solis ortûs cardine. 1 *Verſus.* 55
Audi benigne Conditor. 1 *Verſus.* 55
Ave maris ſtella. 139
Ave Rex noſter. 144

Beata nobis gaudia. 167
Benedicamus, *ad Veſp.* 43. *ad Miſſas* 82
Benedictus *per omnes Tonos.* 35

Cæleſtis Urbs Jeruſalem. 138
Cantus *quid & quotuplex.* 6
Chriſto profuſum Sanguinem. 176
Clavis *quid & quotuplex.* 4
Collectarum *Tonus ſolemnis.* 83
Tonus ferialis. 85
Concinat plebs fidelium. 124
Creator alme ſyderum. 1 *Verſus.* 54
Crucis Chriſti mons Alverniæ. 127
Cùm appropinquaret. 190
Cuſtodes hominum. 173

Decora Lux æternitatis. 59
Decus morum dux. 131
DEUS tuorum militum. 174
Dieſis *quid & quando ſerviat.* 22. 23
Domare cordis impetus. 61
Domine JESU Chriſte. 76

Ego ſum. 324
Egregie Doctor Paule. 58
En gratulemur hodie. 123
En Agnus ad nos. 54
Epiſtolarum *Tonus.* 86
Evangeliorum *Tonus.* 88
Euouae *ſeu Clauſulæ Pſalmorum.* 32
Exequiæ Defunctorum. 215
Exultet Orbis gaudiis. 62
Exurge Domine. 200

Fallacis undas ſæculi. 132
Fortem virili pectore. 179
Franciſcus ut in publicum. 159

Gentis redemptæ conſonum. 126
Gloria in Excelſis. 79
Gloria laus. 195
Gloria Patri, &c. *ad Introitus.* 78
ad Reſponſoria. 40

Hæc eſt præclarum vas. 66
Homo quidam. 141

Jam Chriſtus aſtra. 166
Jam Sol recedit igneus. 1 *Verſus.* 56
JESU

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JESU corona celſior. 177
JESU corona virginum. 179
JESU dulcis memoria. 121
JESU Redemptor omnium. 177
Immolabit hœdum. 142
Index *quid.* 5
Ingrediente Domino. 198
In Paradiſum. 222
Intervallum *quid, & quotuplex.* 12. & ſeq.
Quomodo majora mutando. 15 & 21
Intonanda *ad Benedict. cum Venerab. Sacrom.* 50
Intonandi *ars generalis.* 39
Invictæ Martyr unicum. 175
Iſte Confeſſor. 135
Tonus Quadrageſimalis. 63
Ite Miſſa eſt. 80

Læta devotè. 136
Lamentationum Hierem. *Tonus.* 104
Lauda Sion Salvatorem. 150
Lectio menſalis. 94. & ſeqq.
Libera me Domine. 219
Litaniæ { *de SS. Nomine JEſu.* 180
Lauretanæ. 183
de omnibus Sanctis. 201 }
Lucis Creator optime. 1 *Verſus.* 56

Magnificat. 35
Martyrologii *Tonus in Vig. Nat.* 105
Memento mei Deus. 231
Memento rerum Conditor. 172
Miris modis repente. 60
Modus incipiendi horas. 38

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Modus intonandi *Pſalmos*. 31. *Magnificat*. 35. *Benedictus*. 35. *Nunc dimittis*. 37
Muſica *quid & quotuplex*. 2

NE recorderis. 228
Nunc dimittis. 37

OBtulerunt pro eo. 188
Octavarum ſpecies. 18. & ſeq.
O glorioſa Virginum. 172
O quàm ſuavis. 52
O ſacrum Convivium. 118
O ſalutaris Hoſtia. 53
O ſtupor & gaudium. 158

PAnge lingua glorioſi Corp. 168
Paſchale mundo gaudium. 165
Paſſionem *cantandi modus*. 90
Peccatis noſtris. 71
Petre ſol terris. 137
Proles de cælo. 129
Proceſſio *in die Palmarum*. 190
in Feſto Purificat. B. V. 185
in Rogationibus. 200
Pſalmodia *quomodo ritè ordinanda*. 108

QUem terra, pontus. 171
Quodcunque in orbe. 57

REgnum mundi. 211
Reſponſum accepit. 187
Rex glorioſe Martyrum. 176

Sacris

SAcris ſolemniis. 169
Saltus, *vide* intervallum.
Salutis humanæ Sator. 166
Sanctorum meritis. 133
Schema fundamentale cantûs. 10
Si quæris miracula. 75
Stabat Mater. 162
Stella Cæli. 69
Subvenite Sancti DEI. 216
Suffragia communia. 64

TAntum ergo &c. 50
Te Deum laudamus. 234
Te lucis *variis toni.* 45
Te ſplendor & virtus. 173
Toni Pſalmorum. 31
Tonus *quid & quotuplex.* 24
Eorum ſchemata. 27. 29
Tota pulchra. 73

VEni Creator Spiritus. 119
Veni ſancte Spiritus. 147
Veni Sponſa Chriſti. 211
Venite, exultemus. *in Jub. Fratr.* 213
Verbum ſupernum. 170
Vexilla Regis prodeunt. 161
Victimæ Paſchali. 145
Vox muſicalis *quid & quotuplex.* 5
Earundem mutatio &c. 7. & ſeq.

INDEX RERUM
Sub certis Titulis.

Antiphonæ.

ADorna Thalàmum.	186
Ave Rex noſter.	144
Ego ſum.	224
Hæc eſt præclarum.	67
In paradiſum.	222
O quàm ſuavis.	52
O ſacrum Convivium.	118
O ſalutaris Hoſtia.	53
O ſtupor & gaudium.	158
Peccatis noſtris.	78
Reſponſum accepit.	187
Stella cæli.	69
Suffragia Comm.	64
Tota pulchra.	73
Veni Sponſa Chriſti.	211
Venite, exultemus. *in Jubilao Frat.*	213

Cantûs Principia.

Cantus *quid & quotuplex.*	6
Clavis *quid & quotuplex.*	4
Dieſis *quid.* 22. *quando ſerviat.*	23
Index *quid.*	5
Intervallum *quid & quotuplex.*	12
Quomodo majora mutanda.	15.28

Into-

Intonandi *Ars generalis.* 10
Muſica *quid & quotuplex.* 2
Octavarum *Species.* 18
Pſalmodia *quomodo ritè ordinanda.* 108
Schema *fundamentale cantûs.* 10
Tonus *quid & quotuplex.* 24
Toni *Pſalmorum.* 31
Toni *quomodo cognoſcantur.* 25
Tonorum Schemata, 27. *Irregularium.* 29
Vox muſicalis *quid & quotuplex.* 5
Earundem mutatio. 8. & ſeq.

Hymni.

Ad regias Agni dapes. 164
Æterna Chriſti munera. 174
A Solis ortûs cardine. 1 *Verſu.* 55
Audi benigne Conditor. 1 *Verſu.* 55
Ave Maris Stella. 139
Beata nobis gaudia. 167
Cœleſtis Urbs Jeruſalem. 138
Chriſto profuſum Sanguinem. 176
Concinat plebs fidelium. 124
Creator alme ſyderum. 1 *Verſu.* 54
Crucis Chriſti mons Alvernæ. 127
Cuſtodes hominum. 173
Decora lux. 59
Decus morum. 131
Deus tuorum militum. 174
Domare cordis impetus. 61
Egregie Doctor Paule. 58
Eo gratulemur hodie. 123

Exultet orbis gaudiis. 62
Fallacis undas ſæculi. 132
Fortem virili pectore. 179
Gentis redemptæ conſonum. 126
Jam Chriſtus aſtra. 166
Jam Sol recedit igneus. 1 *Verſus.* 56
JEſu Corona celſior. 177
JEſu Corona Virginum. 179
JEſu dulcis memoria. 121
JEſu Redemptor omnium. 177
Invicte Martyr unicum. 175
Iſte Confeſſor. 135
Tonus Quadrag. 1 *Verſ.* 63
Læta devote. 136
Lucis Creator optime. 56
Memento rerum Conditor. 172
Miris modis. 60
O glorioſa Virginum. 172
Pange lingua glorioſi Corporis. 168
Paſchale mundo gaudium. 165
Petre Sol terris. 137
Proles de cælo. 129
Quem terra, pontus. 171
Quodcunque in orbe. 57
Rex glorioſe Martyrum. 176
Sacris ſolemniis. 169
Salutis humanæ. 166
Sanctorum meritis. 133
Stabat Mater. 162
Te Deum laudamus. 234
Te lucis. *Varii Toni.* 45

Te

Te ſplendor & virtus. 173
Veni Creator Spiritus. 119
Verbum ſupernum prodiens. 170
Vexilla Regis prodeunt. 161

Litaniæ

De B. V. Maria Lauretanæ. 183
De ſanctiſſimo Nomine JEſu. 180
De omnibus Sanctis. 201

Modus cantandi

Benedicamus *ad Miſſas*. 82. ad Veſp. 43
Benedictus *per omnes Tonos*. 35
Collectas *ſolemniter*. 83. *Ferialiter*. 85
Epiſtolas. 86. Evangelia. 88
Euouae, *ſeu Clauſulas Pſalmorum*. 32
Gloria in excelſis. 79
Gloria Patri, *Ad Introitum*. 78
Ad Reſponſ. 40
Initium ad horas. 38
Ite, Miſſa eſt. 80
Lamentationes Jeremiæ. 106
Lectionem menſalem. 94. & ſeqq.
Magnificat *per omnes Tonos*. 35
Martyrologium in Vig. Nativ. Domini. 105
Nunc dimittis. 37
Paſſionem Domini. 96
Pſalmos *per omnes Tonos*. 31
Te lucis. *Varios Tonos*. 31
Verſus in Ex- & Impoſit. Ven. Sacram. 50

Pre-

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Proceſſiones.

In Confraternitatibus & Feſtis Ordinis. 118
In Feſto Purificationis. 185
In die Palmarum. 190
In Rogationibus. 200
In Solennitate Ven. Sacramenti. 141
In Exequiis Defunctorum. 215
In Commem. omnium Defunctorum. 225

Reſponſoria.

Cùm appropinquaret. 190
Domine JEſu Chriſte. 76
Exurge Domine. 200
Franciſcus ut in publicum. 159
Homo quidam. 141
Immolabit hœdum. 142
Ingrediente Domino. 198
Libera me, Domine. 219
Memento mei, Deus. 231
Ne recorderis. 228
Obtulerunt pro eo. 188
Regnum mundi. 211
Si quæris miracula. 75
Subvenite. 216

Sequentiæ.

Gloria, laus. 195
Lauda Sion. 150
Veni ſancte Spiritus. 147
Victimæ Paſchali. 145

Quia

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Quia adhuc locus vacat, habeto duo puncta hæc devotionalia.

VITA VERI FRATRIS MINORIS, Secundùm ordinem Hierarchicum conformiter ad Hierarchias cæleſtes, Docente S. BONAVENTURA.

Quoad extrà.

1. UT cum ANGELIS in exercitiis pietatis, charitatis & miſericordiæ univerſis adſit & opituletur.
2. Ut cum ARCHANGELIS Verbum DEI & veritatem Evangelii pacis omnibus annunciet.
3. Ut cum PRINCIPATIBUS conetur homines peccatores ad ſuum Principium, Deum, reducere.

Quoad ſe.

4. Ut cum POTESTATIBUS omnes rebelles furias, id eſt, paſſiones, ſubjiciat & ſuppeditet.
5. Ut cum VIRTUTIBUS omnia ardua & adverſa ſuperet.
6. Ut cum DOMINATIONIBUS omnibus ſuis potentiis dominetur.

Quoad DEUM.

7. Ut cum THRONIS DEUM in plenitudine mentis: in ſe ſedentem, ſuſcipiat.
8. Ut cum CHERUBIM DEUM, lumine deſuper infuſo, cognoſcat.
9. Ut cum SERAPHIM DEUM ſummo amore diligat.

PRAXIS

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PRAXIS UTILISSIMA
Ante ſomnum ſe præparandi ad mortem.

1. DEcumbe, quaſi ampliùs non ſurrecturus.
2. Toti mundo, ejúsque rebus valedic.
3. Ratifica teſtamentum ſpirituale.
4. Sacroſanctam Euchariſtiam & Extremam Unctionem ſpiritualiter ſumito.
5. Elicies breviter actus virtutum, quos in morte velles elicere: v. g. Credo in Te, ô infallibilis Veritas! ſpero in Te, O æterna Felicitas! amo Te, ô infinita Bonitas! revereor Te, ô tremenda Majeſtas! adoro Te, ô ſanctiſſima Deitas! doleo propter amorem Tuî, quòd unquam offenderim Te. Confido in miſericordia tua. Reſigno me in manibus tuis. Condono inimicis. Ab offenſis veniam peto.
6. Agonizanti in Cruce Chriſto, ſuaviſſimæ morti ſanctiſſimæ Matris ejus, omnibus Sanctis commenda agonem tuum.
7. In manus ſanctiſſimæ Trinitatis, JEſu Chriſti, B. V. Mariæ, omnium Sanctorum trade ſpiritum tuum.
8. Ultimo quaſi anhelitu ingemina: JESUS, MARIA, JOSEPH, & obdormi.

F I N I S.

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